PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,876—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th May
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, weekly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Persian ports.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abuse, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 1st June.
S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 19th June.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	4,570	12th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	28th June.
ARABIA	Geo Read	3,598	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,000	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	5,530	21st August.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,959	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.
For farther particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")
ROBERTSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.
J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.
To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK
CHRONOGRAPHS.
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO; SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN
ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles,
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy and Asti Spumanti.
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina) Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.
NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "BOMBAY," WILL SAIL for HAVRE, on or about 3rd June. Has accommodation for a few Passengers at CHEAP RATES.
Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

NOTICE.

STORM WARNING SIGNALS.

FROM and after the 1st of June 1903, the STORM WARNING SIGNALS only will be HOISTED at the CASTLE FLAG STAFF and NOT at the Port Office Signal Station.

C. W. R. HOOPER.
Commander, R. I. M., Offg. Port Officer, Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1903, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1902,
2nd. To Declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 28th May to 13th June, 1903, both days inclusive.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1903, for the WORK of PAVING CARSTANDS at Foras Road, Victoria Road and Dockyard Road.

2. Forms of Tender may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 each from the Office of the Undersigned, and Forms of Contract, also Specification of Works to be performed can be seen at the same Office.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 27th May, 1903.

FOR SALE.—A VANILLA ESTATE, consisting of about 5,000 Vanilla Vines, may easily be extended to 20,000. Ample supply of water. Vines flowering freely and maturing large pods. Maiden Crop just picked. Also the following products grown on the Estate: Coffee, Black Pepper, Oranges, Plantains, Sugarcane, Rice, Arecanut Palms, Sagopalms, fruit trees, etc.,
Total area about 37 acres. Apply for particulars to
"VANILLA",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as MANAGER of a large property, for a gentleman who studied Agriculture in Germany, and had 14 years' experience in an Estate in India. Also considerable experience in treatment of Horses, Cattle, etc. Would also take up Management of a Dairy Farm or Horse or Mule Breeding Establishment or large Stud. Excellent References. Offers to be addressed to
"AGRICULTURIST",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HARTS
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.
R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.
Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

BEST QUALITY
RUBBER TYRE
FOR

1¼" CHANNEL	Rs.	2- 4 per foot.
1¼" Do.	"	1-12 "
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel	"	10- per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., at Malett Bunder, close to the Dock Walls, on account of the concerned.—
200 bales damaged cotton.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEN CARTS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 630 of 1903, Cooverjee Jamsetjee and another vs. Framjee Hearji and another, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., at or between the Bhoomval Street and Nagpur Street, ground facing to the Dry Dock Waree Bunder, consisting of 10 Carts.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1903.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

LIME-JUICE!!!—Daroowalla's Lime-Juice is the most refreshing to use in Summer, after cycling or other out-door exercises and for relieving thirst cannot be surpassed. To be had of H. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon Wardha Co-operative Stores, Igatpuri, Sholapur and Mhow.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

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Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karrachee, Steamer Ports, Aden, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombasse.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,900.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co,	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER,	Vosiau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK

ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE

BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,

BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers ON TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 26.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	92¼ 3/4	= — 1/16
2½ per cent. Reduced	92⅜	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 3/4	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 13/16	= — 3/16
2 months hence	24 7/16	= — 3/16
Spot in New York	53 7/8	= — 1/2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-18	= + 1/2
Berlin "	20/46	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'88 1/8	= + 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 per cent	= do
6 " "	3 3/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/4 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 1/8 per cent	= + 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £ 1,75,000.

Metals:—Copper Braziers £71.
Yellow metal 6s, 1-4d.
Tin Plates 12s, 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11 2s, 5d
Basic Steel Bars £5-5s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 10 1-2d.
Wheat—Club No. 1, 30 1-2 May-June, Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-8 June-July. Havre easy.
Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-2 May-June. Havre Antwerp. Durkirk sellers. Tone easier.
Linseed—Bold 41 5-8. July-August Business done. Tone quiet.
Arrival. Steamers Chancellor, Amiral Jaurequ berry, Palatina.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6'38 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
6'13	6'09	6'05	5'91
+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 5
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan. Jan.-Feb.
5'51	5'21	5'10	5'08 5'07
+ 8	+ 10	+ 10	+ 10 + 10

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	5,000	bales.
Do. last year	5,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	"
do. Continent	3,000	"
Mid-Uplands	11'70	+ 20
Futures, month of July	11'25	+ 8
Do. do. December	9'49	+ 13

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 9/16	unchanged
Futures, month of August	11'01	+ 12
Do. do. November	9'31	+ 11
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 26th May, 1903:—

	Bales.
Cotton	11,225
Wheat	68,130 cwts.
Linseed	27,164 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	65,681 "
Gingellyseed	7,603 "
Poppyseed	13,249 "
Groundnuts	75 "
Castorseed	4,351 "
Rice	355 "
Myrabolams	1,408 "
Cottonseed	12,638 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone steadier.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months	Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3 do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	124 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	174
Japan	30 do	do	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet,

Cash	Rs.	98-10
1st Settlement	Rs.	98-11

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 21st May	8	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 7 3 6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 2
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ... 5 14
Yellow Guzerat Ready ... 6 1
Poppyseed.—Tone-
Ready 6 8
Castorseed—Tone.
Ready 21 8
WHEAT—Tone steady.
Wheat Red Ahmedabad ..... Rs. 28 8 0
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 0 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	1,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
6'15	6'11	6'8	5'95
+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'54	5'25	5'14	5'12
+ 3	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4
		Jan.-Feb.	
		5'11	
		+ 4	

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady. A moderate business is reported by Exporters and local mills at unchanged rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	172	169	162	May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	188	179	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	187	178	...	do
Belati M. G	196	186	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	180	172	do
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	197	188	...	do
Karanja do				
Omrawatti Poolgaum M.G.	203	196	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	206	194	...	do
Broach do	247	240	...	do
Bhownugger do	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	220	212	202	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	236	do
Westerns	...	...	214	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2¾-4 per cent. Consols 91 3-4
3 per cent Rentes 98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 3-4
Bar Silver 24 13-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,224
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	83
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	440 tom
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	625	125	£1 10-0	624
National Bank of India	40,000	625	3125	div. 10 pr	Rs. 460

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FENTON—May 20, the wife of M W Fenton, ICS, of a daughter.
KIRWAN—May 22, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Captain B R Kirwan, R F A, of a son.
PIKE—May 22, at 11, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of H B Pike, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—SANTIERO—April 30, at Servite Church, by Rev Sebastian Mills, O S M, Arthur, son of late John Murray, Assistant Commissary General, Indian Staff, to Gertrude Mary, daughter of Mr J C Santiero, of Chelsea.

DEATHS.

BRANDER—May 22, at Pachmarhi, C P, of enteric fever, Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of A A Dunbar, Brander, I F S.
HURST—May 17, at the Electrical Works, Delhi, of syncope, William Hurst, late Post Master of Agra, aged 74 years.
SANKEY—May 21, at Burdwan, Harriet Mary, the beloved wife of W H T Sankey, and only daughter of the late John Bishop Wellsteed, of Brompton, Kent and Calcutta, aged 41 years, 10 months and 18 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h 31m. High water 0-44a Low water 5-47m, 6-37a.

ARRIVAL.—H. H. Maharaja Fatehsinghji of Chota Udaipur, has arrived in Bombay and puts up in a bungalow at Khetwady.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Fulham entered on Tuesday, the steamer Mezagon yesterday, and the steamers Moorstan and Kola left the dock on Tuesday.

A JOLLY BOAT SUNK.—On Tuesday last, Jolly boat No. 186, was assisting in carrying shore lines in the cocking of the steam ship Johannesberger, when at the entrance of the Prince's Dock, she was run into by dredger Mundla and sunk.

ACCIDENT TO A COOLIE—Mahadu Bapu, a Hindu, was on Tuesday afternoon, engaged in unroofing and refilling a house in Dharavi, when one of the rafters on which he was seated, gave way and he fell to the ground from a height of about thirteen feet. He received internal injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At a special general meeting of the Broach Municipality, held on the 25th instant, it was proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Ferdunjee Ginwalla, and carried unanimously that Khan Bahadur Edaljee Byramshaw Hollivalla, the Deputy Collector of Broach be appointed Vice-President of the Municipality.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT MAHABLESHWAR.—A public lecture on "The Education of the Blind" will be delivered under the auspices of The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, to-morrow, Friday, the 29th instant, at 5 p. m., at the B. B. Paul Native General Library by Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Hon. Secretary to the School. The Hon. Mr. Fulton has kindly consented to preside. The residents and visitors of Mahableshwar are cordially invited to attend.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A European stevedore's foreman, named John Cove, aged forty-four, was on Tuesday afternoon injured on board the steam ship Coromandel, now lying in the Docks, by his being knocked against No. 3 hatch by a bag of sugar falling from a sling of a crane, after it had been hoisted clear of the hatch. Cove sustained lacerated wounds on his forehead and left forearm. He was sent to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent at Bhownagar writing on the 25th instant, says:—Cloudy weather continues this side still. Yesterday a perfect hurricane blew, and the town was enveloped in clouds of dust followed by heavy showers of rain at Dhaganobra, 1 in. 75 cents. of rain was measured, while at Bhownagar one inch fell, Kankarai also received 30 cents. Decisive have been committed in two villages belonging to agency. Mr. Clabby, the Acting Police Superintendent, has gone to enquire into the matter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dhedi, a Hindu woman, and Daya Khiba, her brother-in-law, were charged with assaulting Nandi, the sister-in-law of the first accused. The second accused was also charged with keeping Nandi in wrongful confinement. Mr. F. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant said that one afternoon about a month ago as she was passing by the second accused's house in Gulaiwadi, the first accused took her to the house, where she was assaulted by both the accused. The second accused confined her in his room and locked the door from outside. Early in the morning at 4 a. m. she escaped from a window. The defence was that the complainant had committed bigamy with one Bhaga. Her husband and his sister, the first accused, came to Bombay about a month ago to take the complainant back to their native place. The cast people interfered and the complainant consented to go with her husband. On the day in question she accompanied the first accused to the room of the second accused where her husband had put up, took her food and slept there at night. During the night she changed her mind and ran away. There was a charge of bigamy pending against her before his Worship. The Magistrate said that the case was not strong enough to maintain the charge. The accused were discharged.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PLEADER.—We regret to announce the death of Babu Ramchandra, Esqr., Pleader, a leading member of the Hindu community, at his residence in Lohar Chawl, at the age of 65, on Monday the 25th instant. He was practising as a pleader in the local courts and enjoyed a reputation as a sound and practical lawyer. But he was better known as a public spirited citizen. He was for some time a member of the Hindu Burial Committee, a Member of the Bombay Native General Library, and for a long time a trustee of the temples and charitable properties in Bombay of the Goud Saraswat community. He was also connected with many orthodox institutions of the Hindu community. In these capacities he did signal services. In connection with the management of the Goud Saraswat Temples, he long strived to break the monopoly of trusteeships and at last succeeded in breaking it and thus paved the way for the infusion of newer blood on the board of trustees. He believed in consistency and honesty as a power in a public man and hated duplicity as the bane of public life. He was strictly orthodox in his views but made no secret of his admiration for such high characters and veteran reformers as the late Dr. Atmaram, Mr. Paramanand, the late Mr. Telang and Mr. Ranade. While in lucrative practice, his private charities were large and benefited many a poor man and many good institutions. He leaves his aged widow, a son, a daughter, and a grandson and a large circle of friends and admirers who will deeply mourn his loss.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, which is expected to arrive on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

Burn Col N	McDougall Mr A
Baid Mr J A	Nixon Mr W H
Blackley Mr and Mrs	Plomer Col J R
Burlton Capt A R H	Pearson Mrs
Cato Miss O	Ralt Miss L S
Clifton Mr E	Rogers Lt F C
Carter Mr H T	Reynolds Mr W G
Cardozo Miss L M	Robinson Mr S B
Drayson Sergt-Major T, Mrs and son	Skipwith Mr
DeLa Foutaine Capt	Scott Mr A T
Fenzies Lieut	Said Mr Mahomed
Hawkes Mr G	Shaver Mr Moyle
Jacob Mr M S	Vaughan Miss A C
Lambert Mr and Miss	Wharton Sub-Condr and Mrs

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Wednesday.—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in North-West India, the north-west of the peninsula, the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and lower Bengal, and has changed by small and unimportant amounts elsewhere. Thunderstorms and duststorms have occurred in Upper India, the central main plateau and over the Central Provinces, and a series of thunderstorms and norwesters have given rain over the whole of North-East India. Showers have been received in Burma, and especially at Tenasserim. The most important falls are Dhubri, four inches; Purnea, two and a half; Saugor Island, Bahraich, two; Mergui, Moulmien and Paohmarhi, one and a half; Minbu, Calcutta, Chakrata, Meerut, Jubbulpore and Ranchi, one. Conditions are more settled to-day in Upper India and the Central Provinces, though local thunderstorm may still occur in those areas, and thundershowers are again likely in North-East India. Rain has practically ceased for the present on the west coast and in Ceylon. The temperatures recorded for the past 24 hours in Central Provinces and Central India were very largely below normal. The maximum temperature was 29 degrees below normal at Jubbulpore, 26 at Seoni, 25 at Nagpur, and Sutna, 23 at Saugor and 22 at Amraoti.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Dott, Captain T. Ghemre, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Bangkok, reports having experienced strong south west wind in the Bay of Bengal and south part of the Arabian Sea, heavy swell from W. to N. W.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Present, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·588	E	5	105·4	81·9	38	...	2·05	— 2·43
Sirsa	29·58	I	8	108·3	76·1	67	0.07	0·15	— 2·28
Delhi	29·61	E	8	103·7	75·1	65	...	1·10	— 2·32
Agra	29·655	SE	1	104·0	77·9	58	...	0·83	— 1·28
Cawnpore	29·848	E	7	100·4	76·6	63	...	0·12	— 2·09
Allahabad	29·685	NE	7	100·1	79·3	48	...	0·22	— 2·40
Jhansi	29·852	NE	10	98·2	71·2	71	...	0·24	— 1·74
Jacobabad	29·853	ENE	3	116·1	83·0	48	...	0·33	— 0·43
Karachi	29·627	W	14	94·9	82·7	78	...	0·92	— 0·69
Jeypore	29·605	SSE	3	108·2	80·1	47	0·09	0·07	— 1·33
Ajmere	29·698	SW	12	99·2	75·5	55	...	0·05	— 1·32
Deesa	29·658	SSW	20	112·6	80·1	67	...	0·19	— 0·35
Ahmedabad	29·709	SW	2	109·3	79·1	62	0·08	0·35	— 0·34
Bhuj	29·655	SW	23	107·3	78·9	73	...	0·20	— 0·41
Jamnagar	29·674	SSW	24	101·1	78·2	67	...	0·00	— 1·15
Dwarka	29·699	WSW	18	98·3	82·3	83	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	29·709	SW	18	108·4	76·2	72	...	0·42	— 0·28
Bhownagar	29·723	SW	11	103·1	78·4	64	...	0·49	— 0·23
Veraval	29·738	SW	11	84·6	82·2	78	...	2·37	+ 1·66
Veemuch	29·695	WSW	17	98·0	75·2	53	...	0·27	— 1·03
Indore	29·701	W	3	96·3	72·1	79	0·23	2·96	+ 1·61
Saugor	29·681	W	9	82·4	72·1	88	...	7·10	+ 4·55
Jubbulpore	29·656	SE	4	76·9	68·2	82	1·20	3·42	— 0·37
Mohenjodaro	29·693	SW	6	94·6	73·2	64	...	7·14	+ 4·94
Khandwa	29·70	Calm	3	94·2	75·6	69	...	4·76	+ 3·30
Raipur	29·642	NE	11	94·4	73·4	76	...	1·75	+ 1·67
Nagpur	29·688	Calm	1	94·3	73·1	67	...	4·23	+ 0·80
Amraoti	29·710	WNW	6	95·1	71·5	78	0·12	3·36	+ 0·63
Akola	29·709	W	10	96·5	74·9	74	0·03	3·12	+ 1·03
Surat	29·744	SSW	16	93·2	78·1	69	...	0·91	+ 0·55
Malegaon	29·737	WSW	11	91·4	72·0	72	...	19·58	+ 9·39
Bombay	29·781	SW	7	87·4	79·2	80	...	8·72	+ 7·73
Poona	29·807	NW	17	89·5	69·4	79	...	5·42	+ 2·39
Ahmednagar	29·81	NW	11	92·4	68·9	75	...	4·79	+ 2·19
Aurangabad	29·726	W	16	90·8	71·2	72	...	10·12	...
Sholapur	29·774	NW	13	97·7	74·6	66	...	5·74	+ 2·65
Ratnagiri	29·762	E	5	87·8	78·4	85	...	5·16	+ 4·25
Bijapur	29·761	WNW	15	91·9	72·3	87	...	4·58	+ 0·59
Belgaum	29·788	WSW	7	85·3	68·8	78	...	13·23	+ 7·09
Goa	29·77	NNW	9	89·2	80·6	86	...	13·78	+ 10·26
Karwar	29·765	Calm	4	88·3	79·6	90	...	4·94	+ 8·50
Mangalore	29·775	Calm	1	88·4	73·9	82	3·04	11·55	+ 2·16
Calicut	29·774	NW	5	89·7	72·4	79	...	5·70	+ 1·23
Cochin	29·792	NE	7	90·3	75·1	79	0·47	20·35	— 6·31
Bangalore	29·798	W	9	80·3	69·8	87	...	3·48	— 5·71
Secunderabad	29·72	W NW	10	99·7	78·9	61	0·06	5·69	+ 1·23
Masulipatam	29·685	SSW	10	102·7	84·1	56	...	9·61	+ 0·96
Bellary	29·75	WNW	9	100·5	78·3	67	...	4·06	— 0·69
Cuddapah	29·725	SW	6	103·2	82·4	55	...	5·26	+ 2·10
Madras	29·713	SSW	8	99·0	81·0	74	...	31·73	+ 9·48
Coimbatore	29·774	WSW	5	93·4	73·6	80	...	10·26	+ 1·58
Trichinopoly	29·746	W	4	100·1	78·8	67	...	20·35	+ 6·34
Negapatam	29·72	Calm	4	95·2	80·5	73	...	44·52	+11·18
Colombo	29·787	SW	7	9·0	69·0	71	...	65·16	+13·67
Aden	29·851	NW	11	91·8	81·3	71	...	4·49	+ 1·37
Jask	29·753	NW	5	91·3	77·2	71	...	2·41	— 1·38
Bushire	29·597	NE	7	95·0	82·5	72	...	1·44	+ 3·41
Muscat (22nd)	29·817	SE	7	90·3	76·1	94	...	0·03	...

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NEW COLONIES.

THE successful flotation of the Transvaal Loan may be said to have been the result in great measure of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on May 6. The eager demand for participation in the loan on the part of so many thousands of people must have come as a surprise to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who sought to belittle the scheme and to lead the country to believe that there could not be a greater delusion than to imagine for a moment there was any agricultural value in whatever in the Transvaal. That Government's proposed guarantee of the interest was agreed to without a division may be regarded as a protest against trifling as well as expressing the country's full belief in the future of the new colonies. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a great one and worthy the occasion. The Colonial Secretary has visited the country and seen with his own eyes the fatness of the land. Moreover he has had the advantage of conferring with Lord Milner, who again had for his guidance authentic reports as to requirements and capabilities of every section of the land. The result of his inquiries and study is that in Mr. Chamberlain's judgment there is every prospect of the greatest prosperity not only for the present population of the Transvaal, but for a largely increased population. Of course that depends on the development of all those accessories of industry and production which only the expenditure of large capital can procure. It should scarcely have been necessary to tell a House composed, as it is to a great extent, of men of hard heads and business training that money was wanted for that development; but, as the right honourable gentleman reminded his colleagues the mistake is sometimes made of attributing to the colonies and the undeveloped protectorates and lands, powers and facilities which are only possessed by a rich and civilised and old country like their own. In new lands unless the State will act as the beneficent land-owner would act and find the capital to develop the estate, there is no probability that in any reasonable time any good results will be attained. So with South Africa. It requires development in every way that development is possible—for communications, for irrigation, for public buildings, and every other work of public utility, for it must be borne in mind that the country has just passed out of the hands of the most backward white people in the world to those of the most advanced.

The people are now described as being full of a lively patriotism and intense sympathy with the Mother Country. We presume these are the same people whom Mr. Chamberlain referred to as "a Boer population, intelligent, no doubt, in their way, and accustomed to a great measure of independence and a British population representing the very best elements of the British character." The British population, we may take it for a certainty, are full of a lively and intense sympathy, but as to the Boers we are not quite sure that the wish is not father to the thought. Still self-interest sometimes bears a similarity to patriotism and in the long run the more desirable virtue may be evolved from the other. So far as it goes it is satisfactory to know that among the Boers there was a universal acceptance of the principle of a contribution a universal willingness to make sacrifices in order to meet it. This willingness was evident among those who were responsible for the mining industry, and upon whom the chief burden will fall, among the professional and trading classes, and no less apparent in the case of the working classes generally. But the major part of the loan is not to be a new charge on the Transvaal. The major portion is to meet and discharge existing liabilities. Repayments to the British exchequer constitute the first charge; money lent for various purposes including the re-stocking of farms and repairing damages caused by the War, for repatriation and compensation. These charges the Transvaal will be enabled to pay. Against the loan, in addition to the agricultural resources of the country are placed all its gold, all its coal, and all its iron and copper. All its revenues of any kind, as a last resort, are to be made responsible for the payment of the interest and the sinking fund, but it is doubtful whether that step will ever have to be taken, for the loan is a charge on the common fund of the two colonies, with an inter-colonial Council to advise Government and administer the finances. Lest it should be supposed the two colonies are hereafter to be governed as one Mr. Chamberlain was at pains to explain that in his opinion nothing would be more mischievous, nothing more unpopular than an endeavour to bring the two colonies under a single government. Their traditions are separate, their mode of administration previous to the war was separate and, indeed, as the Colonial Minister added "Whereas we have many times discussed and criticised the administration of the old Transvaal Government, we have always readily admitted the general propriety of the administration of Orange River Colony affairs."

Incidentally Mr. Chamberlain paid tribute to Lord Milner and his assistants, Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir C. Goold-Adams, men who are imbued by his spirit and expressed satisfaction that the people of all classes have the fullest confidence in them. It was on that account doubtless that the recent Bloemfontein conference proved so successful. At that gathering we learn the arrangements referred to as to Customs and other matters were carried through, and all the resolutions, at all events the main ones, were unanimous. Each Colony was represented. In the case of the Transvaal there were one or more representatives of the Boers. In the case of the Cape there were one or more representatives of the Dutch, so that it was not exclusively a British Conference. Among their recommendations was one of the various Legislative Assemblies of South Africa to give to Great Britain a Preferential Customs Rate of 25 per cent. This Mr. Chamberlain would have accepted as evidence of true loyalty, as a recognition of obligation, which must be gratefully acknowledged. When this matter comes up for discussion in the Cape Parliament it is said the Dutch will object. Mr. Chamberlain very much doubts that, and it will be contrary to anticipation if they do. Otherwise will their action be construed as evidence of their desire to draw closer the ties which connect them with the other parts of the empire? At the same time we cannot help fearing the Colonial Secretary is somewhat over sanguine when he refers to the new colonists as "our own fellow-subjects, our own children, those who have given evidence of their affectionate regard." We have little faith in Boer loyalty except the loyalty which resembles gratitude as a lively sense of favours to come.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

THROUGHOUT the agricultural districts of India rain has fallen and as a rule the showers have been beneficial for cultivation. Madras has received rain which has ensured a sufficiency of water for purposes of irrigation, and as a consequence the condition of the standing crops is much improved. The harvests continue to give fair outturns, and the only unsatisfactory feature of the agricultural situation is a deficiency in respect of pasture. Although rain, which in some districts was moderately heavy, has fallen in Bengal, complaints of an inadequacy of moisture are still received from that province. The wheat outturn is given at 90 per cent. and that of oil seeds at 85 per cent. of the normal. The autumn crop has now been sown in the United Provinces, and in some places it has commenced to germinate. The opium weighments have been completed, and supplies of the product are reported to be ample. In the Punjab the recent rain has delayed threshing operations and has done some damage to the grain and straw. The outturn has been good on irrigated lands, and up to the average on unirrigated areas. Recently locusts have appeared in several districts, but they have done no damage up to the present. In parts of Mooltan, however, hailstorms have caused damage to the crops. Heavy rain has fallen in the North-West Frontier Province, and unfortunately it has proved injurious to the spring crops which were drying at the time on the threshing floors. The outturn of the harvest has so far been above the average. In the Central Provinces a scarcity of water is felt in several districts. In Mysore good rain has fallen and the general prospects are good. The prices of food grains have fluctuated in various parts of India. In Madras there is a tendency in the direction of increase. Bengal reports a rise in prices from the majority of districts. In other parts of India the changes are only slight. There is plenty of fodder all over India, and the condition of agricultural stock remains satisfactory.

THE TYPHOID OUTBREAK AT HOME.

IT is not likely that Mr Brodrick's explanation as to the sale of disused army blankets in South Africa will be unreservedly accepted. To state that tens of thousands of army blankets could be sold "contrary to special orders" and be disseminated over the whole of England practically amounts to stating that the whole of the transaction was carried out without the knowledge of the authorities. Such an excuse is so lame as to be absurd. The matter is rendered none the more pleasing when one learns that the bulk of the blankets were infected and that their condition was filthy. In fact the whole business wears an aspect which is not far from being criminal. The blankets were of a description which, if sold, would naturally find their way to the poverty-stricken districts of the metropolis and of the large provincial cities, and thus it comes about that the authorities after a rude awakening seize the bulk of these disseminators of infection from the slums of Whitechapel and Manchester. There is absolutely no excuse for the incident. Blankets are recognised among the most dangerous of infection carriers, and especially so far as typhoid is concerned. In his report on the health of the troops in India the Sanitary Commissioner proves that the military authorities are well informed on the subject, and that they are quite aware of the danger to which they are subjecting the poorer classes by allowing disused blankets, which have been used throughout a virulent epidemic of enteric, to come into their possession. Munson, one of the authorities on typhoid, states that soldiers carry the infection with them on their blankets, and Corfield, another doctor who has had experience of typhoid epedemics amongst the military, gives instances of infection from soiled clothes. In an experiment two other medical men found that pieces of uniform cloth soiled with emulsion of the enteric bacillus retained it in a virulent form up to 74 and 87 days. It is quite evident that the blankets which have been brought from South Africa have retained the infection for an even longer period but that only proves that a scientific experiment is open to correction. It may, at any rate, be taken for granted that there is the utmost danger in allowing infected clothing of any sort to be sold in this manner. As we have pointed out in the case of these blankets it was a natural consequence of their sale that they should reach the slums of the large cities of the United Kingdom; and the slums are the natural breeding ground of typhoid. It needs no argument to show that in every case such clothing should be destroyed; and it is just as patent that these blankets should have been destroyed and never allowed to leave South Africa. Mr. Brodrick states that the matter is to be investigated, but we fear that even the closest investigation will fail to explain the matter satisfactorily.

A BIG CRICKET SCORE.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE'S sensational cricket in the match against Leicestershire reported to-day reveals a batting strength which, despite the loss of Shrewsbury's valuable services, may be the means of the lace county wrestling the Championship from Yorkshire this year. To put up such a big total as 739 for 7 wickets against the Leicestershire bowling, which has been strengthened this season by the inclusion of Gill, the ex-Somersetshire professional in the team, is a performance of which any county might be proud. The runs, it will be seen, were not all made by the brothers William and John Gunn, for although this pair were responsible for 433 between them and by putting on 367 for the third wicket established a record, the other seven members of the team who went to the wicket contributed between them 306 runs, so that all must have scored heavily. Iremonger, G. Gunn, Jones, Dixon, and Anthony are all great run-getters, and it is certain that on this occasion they were in scoring vein. Notts' total of 739 has very rarely been exceeded in first class cricket, and on the few occasions that it has the total has been the result of a completed innings. It is probable that had Notts not declared their innings closed when they did, the total would have been a record one for English first-class cricket. Notts have started the season well and have now defeated Derbyshire, Kent, and Leicestershire, while matches with Gloucestershire and Sussex were abandoned, the former through rain and the latter through the death of Shrewsbury.

THE stables at Barnes Court, Simla, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night; one horse belonging to an orderly could not be extricated and was burnt to death.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 11th April amounted to Rs. 2,647, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,483. Total earnings from 1st January to 11th April were Rs. 41,538, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 17,564.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 11th April amounted to Rs. 21,182, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,869. Total earnings from 1st January to 11th April were Rs. 3,71,950, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 28,753.

COMMANDER JOHN S. LUARD having been transferred from H. M. S. Highflyer (Captain A. H. Christian), flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles C. Drury, K. C. S. I., Commanding the East Indies Squadron, to the command of H. M. S. Black Prince, training ship at Queenstown, Ireland, the vacancy on the flagship has been filled by the appointment of Commander Ronald A. Hopwood from H. M. S. Hawke. This Officer obtained his Naval Cadetship in January 1882, was promoted Sub-Lieutenant in 1888, Lieutenant (four first-class certificates), and Commander just twelve months ago. He is an Artillerist of considerable reputation, having been a Gunnery Lieutenant of H. M. S. Cambridge, gunnery ship, for some time, and he recently held a similar berth on H. M. S. Goliath, guardship at Sheerness.

Now that the reconstitution of the Madras Infantry is coming to an end, it is of interest to note the classes that will in future compose the Southern an Army. Leaving out the six Burma battalions stationed in that province, there are now nine out of a total of twenty-four battalions constituted or to be constituted of up-country races, for the most part Punjabi Muhammadans and Sikhs, but including also six companies of Punjabi Hindus, six of Rajputs and six of Hindu Jats. Two other battalions form a class regiment of Moplahs and a third is in process of becoming a class battalion of Coorgs. The remaining twelve battalions—three of them Pioneers—are Madras troops proper, consisting of 40 companies of Musalmans, 26 of Tamils, seven of Telingas and 27 mixed. This shows a surplus of four companies, due to the fact that the Coorg battalion has still two companies of Mussalmans and two of Tamils, as Coorg recruits are coming forward but slowly. If the experimental recruiting of this class succeeds after fair trial, it is probable that a double battalion regiment, wholly of Coorgs, will be organised. That will leave eighty-eight companies (eleven battalions) of Madras Mussalmans, Tamils, and mixed castes; the Telinga element is to be entirely eliminated. The six Burma battalions are composed in the main of Punjabi Muhammadans and Sikhs with a couple of companies apiece of Pathans, Rajputs, Brahmins and Dogras and a solitary one of Hindustani Musalmans.

A LETTER from Captain Scott, the leader of the Antarctic expedition, has been received, which makes it appear probable that the Discovery will be locked in the ice for another season.

AFTER trying for two hours to get her husband out of bed Adelaine Meyer, of Boppard, Germany, set fire to the bedclothes as a final effort. The stratagem was completely successful, though the house was burnt to the ground.

DURING a thunderstorm at Montbard, France, a flash of lightning passed down the chimney of Jean Mallet's house and killed the house cat which was sitting by his chair. Mallet himself and his little boy were uninjured.

THE Iowa authorities of Skowhegam, Maine, have placed a ban on circuses on the ground that they tempt poor people to spend too much money. One man, they say, sold his only pig last month in order to take the family to a wild west show.

DETERMINED "to be a boy," Daisy Hoffman, of Second-avenue, New York, sheared off her golden hair, dressed up in male attire, and left home. The police found her out through seeing her try to fasten on a top hat with a stiletto pin.

A REMARKABLE snowstorm has occurred at Butler, Pennsylvania. At first very fine white flakes fell. Then they gradually turned into a faint pink, and finally became blood-red. The red snow fell to a depth of two inches.

ALARMED at the prevalence of grave robberies, Demetrius Q. Olaffson, of Indianapolis, is building himself a burglar-proof coffin. After his death he has arranged to have it fitted with dynamite cartridges so that if anyone attempts to raise the lid they will be blown up.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER informed Sir John Leng in the Commons that in connection with the proposed naval base on the Forth, the suggestion that the new town should be built on scientific principles, according to plans set forth in Mr. Howard's work on "Garden Cities," would be considered.

THE Rev. Dr. Cobb of St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate-street, City, has prominently affixed to the church doors an appeal to City men to oppose the pernicious practice of nipping. The notice says: The practice of striking bargains over a glass of drink, or of treating for the mere sake of good fellowship, is as harmful as it is degrading.

REVERSING THE CURSE OF BABEL.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

A FEW days ago there was published in this country the first grammar of "Esperanto," the latest attempt at the reversal of the curse of Babel, which proudly calls itself "La Lingvo Internacia," or, emphatically, the universal language. It is curious, says the "Globe" to reflect how long this dream has occupied a certain class of minds. For several centuries one attempt after another has been made to construct a medium for universal spoken and written inter-communication. The basis of some schmes has been ideographic, that is to say representation of things and ideas by signs which have no relation to the sounds of words, as in the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt, and the picture-writing of Central America and elsewhere. In others an extraordinary jargon has been built up out of words and parts of words, cut about and reformed in the most wonderful ways, taken from a variety of modern tongues.

One of the earliest essay in the direction of a universal language bore the seductive title of "Logopandecteision; or, an Introduction to the Universal Language." This was published in 1653 and was written by Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty, who is known to fame chiefly on account of his great translation of Rabelais. Urqhart was something of a crank. He traced his pedigree back to Adam, claiming to be the one hundred and forty-third in direct descent from the father of mankind, and included among his forbears the Queen of the Amazons! He scribled on all sorts of subjects besides Rabelais and the universal language. It is related that he fought on the King's side at the battle of Worcester, and took to the field with him three large trunks full of his manuscripts, representing a hundred separate works. After the day was lost, and the Royalists were in full flight, Urquhart's trunks fell into the hands of the Roundhead soldiery, who promptly used the unlucky scribbler's manuscripts for pipelights. On the whole, Sir Thomas Urquhart would seem to have been just the man to write a book called Logopandecteision.

The next attempt was made by another Scotsman, a George Dalgarno, of Aberdeen who wrote a book with along Latin title, the first few words of which will indicate its nature—"Ars Signorum, vulgo Character Universalis et lingua Philosophica." This is said to have met with the approval of King Charles II., who with his own Royal hand wrote a long recommendation of it on the margin of a copy presented to him. After Dalgarno came a man of another kind. This was John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, a voluminous author, who wrote, among other things, an account of a journey to the moon, and an Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language. This Essay was issued by the Royal Society, of which the bishop was one of the founders, in 1668, and still remains a curious and interesting study. Wilkins adopted the idea that Hebrew was the oldest of known tongues, and went so far, indeed, as to say that Adam, "upon his experience of the great necessity of letters," first invented the Hebrew character. The bishop's speculations, however, were not all quite in this style. Some of the sections of his essay show much erudition, as learning was then understood, and still more ingenuity.

As regards the characters needed in a philosophical language for universal use, Wilkins suggests that the names of things might consist of such sounds as should bear in them some analogy to their natures, and that the figures or characters of those names should bear some proper resemblance to those sounds. The idea is admirable; the only difficulty is to carry it out in practice on any large or general scale. Regarding the characters or signs themselves, Bishop Wilkins lays it down that they should satisfy four conditions—1. That they should be plain and easy, so that each may be made by one or, at most, by two strokes of the pen. 2. That they should be sufficiently distinguished from one another. 3 and 4. That they should be graceful to the eye and methodical. It is comparatively easy to lay down the lines of an ideal alphabet or collection of signs after this fashion, but it is a very different matter to construct a speakable, writeable, intelligible language on such lines. One thing has to be borne in mind in considering these early dreams of a universal language and that is the limited ideas which then prevailed as to the number of languages then actually in existence. It was supposed that the total number was only some 64 or 72, and consequently the construction or elaboration of one language to replace the existing tongues, did not then seem either so vast or so hopeless an undertaking as it appears at the present time.

Soon after Bishop Wilkins's effort, a more greater man, the philosopher Leibnitz, devoted much time and study to the same problem, but his labours were no more fruitful than those of the bishop. About the same time several other scholars turned their thoughts in the same direction. A Jesuit father named Labbe invented a language on philosophical lines, and another member of the Society of Jesus, named, Althanasius Kircher, whose name is still held in regard for his learning, issued a work of a similar kind. In our own times various attempts have been made at the construction of a universal language. There was one published in Paris just forty years ago by de Maa, and another in 1871 at New York by a Mr. Andrews; and they have heard of a "Pasilingua" and a "Lengua Catholica."

But the most famous of all these modern performances is the Volapuk of Father Schleyer, of Constance, Baden. Father Schleyer was himself reputed to be a great linguist, and his "Volapuk," of which the first draft appeared just over twenty years ago is the only experiment of the kind which has attracted any wide attention, or gained any respectable number of adherents. The limited success which it has attained has been mostly in Germany, where many books in and about the new language have been published. At one time there were no fewer than eight monthly magazines issued in various parts of Europe which were printed either wholly or partly in Volapuk. For a universal language this was really no mean degree of success. But Volapuk has had its little day. In form it is a terrible jargon, and has little enough to recommend it, so that its final decease will not be a subject for much mourning. "Esperanto of which, as we have said, the first English grammar has just appeared, was invented some years ago, but is hardly likely to achieve even the limited success of Volapuk. No one who has any feeling of regard or respect for his own or any other tongue can wish to see such experiments succeed. A language is a living organism, ever growing and developing. Volapuk and its brethren are mere monstrosities. They may for a brief while, like galvanised corpses, show a semblance of life; but there is, and can be, no real vitality in them.

THE HEAVY RAINS AT GALLE.

RAMPARTS WASHED AWAY.

EARLY yesterday morning it was discovered that a portion of the "Star" battery, which commands the entrance to the Fort on the extreme west, had been washed away. The heavy rain that prevailed recently appear to have percolated through the soil and damaged the retaining wall, which eventually gave way and sank down to the sea, carrying away with it a large portion of rampart. The damage is considerable, and it will, it is expected, cost a large amount to build up the rampart again. The matter has been reported to the military authorities, who will probably send an officer of the Royal Engineers' Department to report and estimate the cost of rebuilding the rampart.

The retaining wall of the rampart, which still remains, shows cracks and a disposition to topple over into the sea. The Municipal authorities have in the meantime constructed a barrier around the scene of the washaway.—(Local Slip, "Times of Ceylon.")

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS AT COLOMBO

A NEW DISINFECTING BARGE.

THERE is just now under construction at the Government Factory a barge which is to be used in connection with the disinfection of passengers, luggage, etc., coming into Colombo from plague-infected ports. Passengers are disinfected at the fumigatorium at Kochikadde, but their luggage and wearing apparell will be disinfected on the barge, which will be fitted with the necessary appliances.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

DISCOVERY ICE-BOUND.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Replying to questions urging the Government to assist in relieving the Discovery, ice-bound in the Antarctic regions, Mr. Balfour said he was prepared to contribute, but strongly censured the Royal Geographical and Royal Societies for not counting the cost when equipping such an expedition.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIES.

NO NEGOCIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to Mr. Long, said he had made no preferential trade proposals to the Colonies and there had been no recent negociations on the subject.

THE ADEN DELIMITATION.

QUESTION NOT YET SETTLED.

TROOPS TO REMAIN.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Aden frontier delimitation was not yet settled, and he could not say when it would be possible to withdraw our additional troops there. In any case the passage through the Red Sea in the hot weather would be risky for British troops.

KING OF ITALY'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

TO VISIT PRESIDENT LOUBET ENROUTE.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The King of Italy arrives in London on the 8th of July.

His Majesty will pay an official visit to President Loubet en route, and thence proceeds to London.

LABOUR QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A CHINESE MEETING.

A mass meeting of Chinese was held at Johannesberg yesterday when it was decided to warn their compatriots against emigrating to South Africa and to take comprehensive steps to disseminate the warning throughout China.

THE YEOMANRY RESERVE.

FORCE NOT UP TO STRENGTH.

In the House of Lords Lord Hardwicke said the War Office thought it was not necessary to take steps for the formation of a Yeomanry Reserve, as the Yeomanry was not up to strength, but he hoped they would be so in a few months or a year.

EXPENSIVE LIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COST OF THE TROOPS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Brodrick said that owing to the expenses of living in South Africa the cost of troops was about sixteen pounds sterling each for food alone as compared with England.

THE FISCAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MOTION BY THE OPPOSITION.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will move on the second reading of the Finance Bill "that this House, regarding free trade as essential to the welfare of the people and the Empire, declines to proceed with the Bill without further disclosures on the fiscal policy of the Government."

THE THIBET NEGOCIATIONS.

THE SIKKIM TREATY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

It transpires that the negociations with Thibet relate to the carrying out of the Sikkim Treaty of 1890.

COUNTY CRICKET.

RECORD SCORE BY NOTTS.

JOHN GUNN MAKES 294.

In the cricket match between Notts and Leicestershire, the former in their first innings declared the innings at an end, the score being 739 for 7 wickets.

William Gunn made 139 and John Gunn 294, the highest individual score of the season. The partnership of the Gunns came up to 337, a record third wicket.

LONDON, MAY 27.

In the cricket match between Middlesex and Gloucestershire the latter was beaten by an innings and 118 runs.

THE COMING YACHT RACE.

RELIANCE AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

The yacht Reliance has for the third time proved superior to the Constitution and Columbia in the preliminary trials.

The American Yacht Reliance beat the Constitution in a ten knot breeze in a thirty mile run only by a minute, and the Columbia by two miles.

The result is regarded as disappointing.

Sir T. Lipton yesterday publicly stated that the new Shamrock is certainly the fastest yacht ever built in Great Britain.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

PROLONGED DISCUSSION.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The education Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Commons after a prolonged discussion and the Government making further concessions to both the Opposition and the Ministerialists.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

FIGHTING AMERICAN SPECULATION.

A crowded meeting of Master Spinners has been held at Manchester at which it was resolved to stop all mills during Whit week to counteract the effects of American speculation.

HONGKONG HEALTH BILL.

NOT YET SANCTIONED.

Mr. Chamberlain has not yet sanctioned the Hongkong Public Health Bill which requires careful consideration.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

Rocksand	1
Vinicius	2
Flotsam	3

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.

CRICKET MATCH POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Heavy rain fell here to-day, and the Simla versus Outstations cricket match had consequently to be postponed. It is doubtful if the course will be sufficiently dry for the races to-morrow.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague mortality in India continues to decrease, the total number of deaths in the past seven days having fallen to 10,573. Punjab reports a decrease of from 12,206 to 8,837 and the Bombay Presidency of from 701 to 431.

MONSOON BREAKS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The monsoon has broken in Calcutta. It rained heavily last night with thunder and lightning, and is still heavily cloudy. The temperature has lowered considerably.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

POONA, MAY 27.

The following are the results of to-day's play :—

Light Weights.—In the fight between Dr. Cook, "G." Battery, R H A, and Private Bolton, Lincoln Regiment, Dr. Cook won on points. Private Ainger, Welsh Regiment, scratched. Thus Private Titt, Wiltshire Regiment, won. Corporal Baxter, Warwicks, beat Corporal Young, 15th Hussars, on points. Dr. Thomas, 55th Battery, R H A, scratched. Private Warr, the Buffs, wins.

Middle Weights, 3rd round.—Sergeant Smith, 10th Hussars, knocked down in the 2nd round Private Stephenson, of the Gordons. Bombardier Gibson, 12th Battery, R. F. A., beat Gunner Jones, R. G. A., on points.

Officers' Competition.—In the finals between Lieutenant Macmillan, the Gordons, and Lieutenant Trenchard, R. E., in the first round Macmillan knocked down Trenchard who was quite a young lad.

Heavy Weights.—In the 2nd round between Private Grey, Wiltshire Regiment, and Sergeant Smith, 10th Hussars, Grey gave in after receiving a strong one on his liver. Sergeant May, Suffolk Regiment, scratched. Private Smith, Lincoln Regiment, won.

Bantam Weights, 3rd round.—Private Scurr, Suffolk Regiment beat Private Cotton, Warwicks, in the first round. Immediately after the round Private Higgins, York and Lancaster, knocked down Dr. Neat, "G" Battery, R H A.

In the same Finals Light Weights, between Dr. Cook "G" Battery, R H A, and Private Titt, Wilts Regiment, Cook gave in in the first round. Private Warr, the Buffs, knocked down Corporal Baxter, Warwick's Regiment, in the last round. The latter had to play six rounds.

DEATH OF MR. BECHARLAL KARSONJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 27.

The citizens of Bhavnagar were shocked to hear suddenly of the passing away of Mr. Becharlal Karsonji, leader of the local bar. Telegrams were received from Bombay on the morning of his death, and the whole Bhavnagar feels deeply his loss as a citizen and by his high traits and professional abilities as a lawyer in this province and by his affability and high character has endeared himself to those who came into contact with him. He was on his way from Mahableshwar, where he had been for the benefit of his health, to Bhavnagar. Intense sympathy is felt for his bereaved family.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Colonel Herbert, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, succeeds Colonel Lay as Commandant of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Corporal Usher, 1st Cheshires, is selected for a second lieutenancy.

Sir Norman Stewart, commanding Madras, has proceeded on short leave.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Lieutenant Gillies, of the 6th Punjab Infantry, has been ordered to join the 2nd Sikhs in Somaliland.

Lieutenant Richardson, King's Royal Rifles, has been permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gore vacates the command of the 5th Dragoons on the 8th July.

The following reliefs of the batteries of Native Mountain Artillery have been arranged for next cold weather :—The Abbottabad Battery, if it has returned from Aden, from Abbottabad to Miranshah and Wana ; the Peshawar Battery from Miranshah and Wana to Bannu ; the Guzrat Battery from Bannu to Abbottabad ; and a section of the Hazara Battery from Nowshera to Chitral, in relief of the section now there.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

17TH BOMBAY INFANTRY vs. CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS.

A fast and exciting game was played on the Oval last evening between the Cathedral Old Boys and the 17th Bombay Infantry. In the opening stages of the play the soldiers got to work in great style and kept the Old Boys' defence very busy. Five minutes after the commencement of play Lieut Scott, at inside right, went down the wing with a rush, and centring beautifully the ball was put through, the first goal thus being scored for the Infantry. The Old Boys then woke up, but though they forced the game were unable to score. The left wing continually got down and several times Green shot in. The opposing defence, however, were quite equal to their task, the goal-keeper being especially good. The efforts of the Old Boys were, however, at length rewarded. Green ran the ball down and a scrimmage resulted in front of goal, Gawthorne putting the ball through and equalizing. Two minutes later half time arrived, the score being one all.

In the second half the soldiers again played with plenty of dash and kept their opponents at bay in surprisingly good style. Mainly through the efforts of Mr Scott the ball was again got down, and a shot was sent in which Spilling, in goal, quite failed to negociate. The soldiers had now obtained the lead, and the Old Boys were on their mettle. The play that followed was very fast and exciting. Green took the ball eventually close to the "25," and ran the whole length of the field, beating several of his opponents and scoring. He followed this run, which was greeted with warm applause, by another of a precisely similar character, but the goal-keeper managed to get the ball away. Gawthorne was, however, close on the ball, and he hit it on giving his side the lead. Green subsequently added a fourth goal by a clever run, and though the Soldiers played with remarkable pluck it was quite evident that they were beaten. In the course of a scrimmage a few yards from the Infantry's goal the ball was fouled, and a penalty fully was given. Nothing came of it however, and time arrived with the score as follows :—Cathedral Old Boys, 4 goals: 17th Bombay Infantry, 2 goals.

BYCULLA EDUCATION SOCIETY vs. 1ST INFANTRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

After having secured their easy victory over the Field Battery on Tuesday, the Bombay Education Society's team was yesterday, on the Cooperage, opposed to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad. The school boys found the latter players a far more formidable combination than the previous team they had defeated, and as a result a good struggle resulted. The Byculla team were quicker on the ball and played a worrying game to greater advantage than the Infantry, but the latters defence was a sound one, while their attacks were delivered in a neat manner. The Infantry at the start gave promise of great things, it being their first game in the tournament, for they rushed the ball into the Byculla net within the first couple of minutes. A series of rapid exchanges which followed enabled the Byculla boys to get down in front of the Infantry goal where they lost three possible chances of scoring. The school boys still pressed hard for a space during which some capital centering was made by the forward player on their right wing, and resulted in their being able to equalise the score. The Byculla team maintained their attack, but at this period the fast pace of the game slackened off, during which Brown, of the Infantry, put in some useful work and enabled his eleven to make a strong attack before half time. On crossing over with one goal each to their credit, the teams indged in more open play till the Byculla team took up the attack and again missed a couple of openings. For the remaining period the attack was all in the school boys' favour, but despite the fact that they made things decidedly lively for the Infantry and repeatedly invaded the latters circle shot after shot went wide of the net or was cleared by the Hyderabad backs or their goal keeper. Ten minutes extra play which followed failed to lead to any decisive result although the Byculla team again sent in a couple of shots, one of which went wide and the other being returned. The match which ended in a draw, the score standing at one goal for each side, will be replayed to-day.

THE 19TH BOMBAY INFANTRY vs. THE STAFFORDS E AND F COMPANIES.

The replayed tie between the 19th Bombay Infantry and the Staffords E and F Companies, was contested on the Marine Lines maidan last evening. From start to finish the Infantry held the upper hand superiority over their rivals, the European goal being constantly under attack. At length the Infantry broke through the defence of the Staffords scoring their first goal. Till six o'clock neither side could alter the score, but after that the Infantry scored rapidly and added three more goals to their credit. A moment before time, the Staffords scored. The Infantry thus ran out winners by four goals to one.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following ties in the hockey tournament will be played to-day :—

The Buffs vs. 19th Bombay Infantry, Cooperage, 5-10 p.m.

R. A. Colaba vs. Cathedral Old Boys "A" team, 5-10 p.m.

Bombay Education Society vs. 1st Infantry H. C., Marine Lines, 5-10 p. m.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on May 23th says:— Ahmedabad has grown so accustomed to the plague in its midst, that it has almost ceased to be a topic of conversation. Colonel Anderson being on leave, plague measures are in the hands of Dr. Van Millingen, stationed here on special plague duty. Cantonments, in this respect, show a clean bill due no doubt to the energetic measures adopted in the beginning.

We have watched with interest the daily weather reports, but find little consolation for our sufferings in the fact that for some days we lived in one of the hottest places in India. Saturday's rain has considerably reduced the temperature however, and life is now a little more bearable. Considerable excitement was caused by the non-arrival of the mail on Monday morning, but the fears for our communications were to-day set at rest, when we learnt that the delay was due to some trees having fallen on the line.

Pegsticking flourishes. On Saturday and Sunday the members of the test club were entertained in a two days' camp by Mr. L. Robertson I. C. S., who claimed first spear for the only victim. A dancing-floor is being laid down at the Gymkhana Club, and in strong contrast to last, we look forward to considerable festivities this cold weather. We have to deplore the departures of Messrs. Hotson and Cadell, I. C. S., but welcome the arrival of Messrs Rothfeld and Allison of the same service.

M. M. Co.'s S. S. ERNEST SIMONS.

First second, and third class passengers by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons are requested to be present for medical inspection at Victoria Dock, No. 9, at 9-15 a. m., sharp to-day, 28th instant, and deck passengers must be present at the disinfecting station at 7 a.m. sharp, with all their baggage.

A provincial German paper published the following curious announcement in its advertisement columns :—"I, Norbert Konig, residing at Richard Strasse, 10, declare that I have cancelled my engagement to Anna Krause, residing at Mainzer Strasse, 53, because I found that she had pawned the engagement ring I gave her."

CRICKET AS IT IS PLAYED AT MASSOORIE.

I have always considered it little short of folly to attempt to play cricket at Massoorie, for owing to the nature of the ground it is both impossible to prepare anything but the merest apology for a pitch and to find enough room to place the field save in the most ridiculous positions. On the Happy Valley ground, which besides Oak Grove is the only place in Massoorie where it is possible to play cricket, there is so little room for the field that those fielding at right angles to the wicket have the friendly support of the side of a cliff to their backs and when standing deep are not more than thirty yards from the wickets. The whole of Happy Valley being covered with loose sand and small pebbles the only attempt at a pitch that can be made is to stretch a piece of matting across the centre of the ground. Under these conditions it is not strange that both batsmen and fieldsmen should meet with some exciting experiences. The dangers of base ball are tame in comparison. Four balls in every over get up in a fashion that would tax the skill and pluck of the best batsmen in the world. The wicket-keeper's post may be likened unto that of the catcher at base ball, with this difference that whereas the latter has a mask, chest protector etc, to shield him from the assaults of the mire and a half ounce ball, the former only has his pads and gloves. I have seen a fast ball sent down that pitched short, about nine yards from the wicket, which afterwards got up with the lightening speed of a rocket with its course deflected and shoot off in the direction of long leg where that fieldsman has caught it before it has time to pitch again. The vagaries of the ball are, indeed, limitless on the Happy Valley ground, but the bowlers, in some amusing cases, especially when it is their first experience of the pitch, ascribe the wonderful breaks which they bring off sometimes to their own powers rather than to the erraticalness of the pitch. Despite these drawbacks no Massoorie season passes without at least a dozen matches, and in two games played recently between the station and St. George's College and Oak Grove School respectively, the Station in their second innings against the former School compiled 119 and just reached 100 in their second innings against Oak Grove. Totals of a hundred are not to be despised in Massoorie cricket. Runs take a lot of making, and oftener than not the batsman is glad to turn his back to the bowler with no other feeling, but those of thankfulness that he is able to walk away. I have known batsmen who after risking life and limb on this dread pitch for a quarter of an hour declare that after the first over they had to fight down an ardent desire to beat an inglorious retreat without troubling the bowler to go through the formality of bowling them off their eyes, nose, skin or some other part of their anatomy. In the recent matches above referred to among the batsmen who heroically withstood the bowling long enough to make twenty runs, I notice the names of T. H. Pruce, a well-known Simla player in the nineties who, if my memory does not play me false in 1899, made a century against the bowling of C. Wigram, C. Rome C. H. Browning and G. F. Turner, A. D. Hickley, a well-known Bengal cricketer, A. G. Newcomer, P. A. Fox, and Padre owly. Two school boys, Drake of St. George's and Boileau of Oak Grove, each knocked up over 30 runs. An underhand bowler named Turner for Oak Grove captured 5 wickets for 65 runs and performed the hat trick.

CRICKET AT OOTACAMUND.

The Ootacamund season is now in full swing, and although so far there have been no sensational individual efforts with either bat or ball the performances of players of this year have been promising enough to warrant the opinion that the Ooty team will be quite as strong as last year. Some four or five matches have already been played, viz, against Bangalore Visitors, Wellington, and the Durham Light Infantry, all of which were chiefly remarkable for low scoring. The Gymkhana lost those against Wellington, Visitors, and Bangalore, but in the first two matches had a number of their own best men in the field against them. Among the most successful batsmen so far the following may be mentioned :— E. T. M. Cummings, Captain Milner, Captain J. S. Unthank, W. W. Phillips, and C. Morrison. The best results in bowling have fallen to C. T. Studd, E. R. Udal, and C. Morrison.

PUNJAB INOCULATIONS.

It may not be generally realised how completely the unfortunate inoculation mishap at Malkowa wrecked the great plague campaign organised by the Punjab Government last cold weather. To essay the inoculation of ten million people in six months was a sufficiently bold enterprise even under circumstances in every way auspicious, yet the provincial administration embarked upon the undertaking with the consciousness that many circumstances were necessarily far from favourable. A small army of medical officers was required for the operations, and as the services in India could not supply the number necessary, the profession at Home had to be freely drawn upon. These English doctors, of course, knew not a word of the vernaculars, were totally unacquainted with the country and its people, and had no knowledge of the troubled history of plague prevention in India except possibly what could be "crammed" during the voyage out. On the other hand, the people, with their characteristic suspiciousness of anything new, were quite at a loss to understand the object of letting loose upon the country a crowd of strange Sahibs, whose sole occupation was to perform a misterious operation upon every man, woman and child within their reach. As if this was not enough, the supply of inoculating fluid ran short, due apparently to the fact that the producing resources were unequal to the enormous demand. Yet in the face of these difficulties the campaign was so ably directed and so carefully supervised that during the first three weeks, that is, from the middle of October onward, nearly 200,000 people were inoculated, and, moreover, the figures were swelling in volume daily. Then, on the 9th November, came the regrettable and still unexplained accident at Malkowal, and from that time the inoculation campaign was virtually at an end. It is true that during the six months which have since elapsed, about 300,000 more inoculations have been performed, but this is less than would have been done in a month at the rate of starting and the whole achievement represents only about 5 per cent of the originally contemplated total. To appreciate the full misfortune of the failure it has to be remembered that plague has year by been steadily intensifying in the Punjab, attacking greater numbers of people, and spreading over wider areas of country, and that all the usual preventive measures, coercive at first and voluntary afterwards, have proved quite ineffectual. In the winter of 1901-02 the provincial plague mortality rose to thousands daily and the Lieutenant-Governor, in a communication to the Government of India recommending a great campaign of inoculation, pointed out that if the eidemic could not be arrested, the economical effect upon agriculture, industry and trade to say nothing of the moral and political effect, must become very serious. Accordingly the past winter was to witness an effort of unprecedented magnitude and costliness to stem the flood. The present painful sequel is that the provincial plague mortality of the past six months has broken even the record of 1901-02. Whether the truth about the Malkowal incident will ever be made public one cannot yet say. The report of Sir Lawrence Jenkins' Committee has for the present been marked confidential, and apparently the authorities in this country are waiting upon the Secretary of State in the matter. Apart from the desirableness of publicly exonerating those on whom a cloud may unjustly rest, a policy of secrecy can hardly conduce to the restoration of popular confidence. By the way, one significant statistical fact worth mentioning here is that whereas the proportion of deaths to cases among the inoculated is only 25 per cent, among the non-inoculated it is 70 per cent. What the incidence of plague cases to total population is among the two classes respectively has not yet been ascertained, but the information should certainly be worth the pains of gathering it.—Pioneer.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. A. G. Vieyra Presiding. There were present Dr. T. W. Cuffe Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Commission. Mr. W. L. Harvey and the Acting Secretary, Mr. R. P. Masani.

MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. S. D. Gupte, Municipal Auditor who stated that his colleague Mr. Thomson being in an indifferent state of health, had applied for leave, but as this was not sanctioned in time he was obliged to go to the hill station for the benefit of his health, hence the monthly report of audit was signed by him alone. If desired Mr Thomson's signature to it could be obtained later on, as he was soon expected to return to Bombay.

Mr. Khote said he had been informed that Mr. Thomson had left a substitute, who initialled the accounts. He (Mr Khote) therefore moved that the Municipal Secretary be requested to ascertain whether that was the fact.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

WATER-SUPPLY TO BURNING GROUNDS.

Consideration was given to a letter, dated the 27th April, last from the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the managing committee of the Hindu Burning and Burial grounds, requesting that for the reasons given the Burning and Burial grounds both at Queen's Road and Walkeshwar might be charged for water at a compound rate of Rs. 5 per annum and not by meter measurement as contemplated by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

PURCHASE OF MATERIALS.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company of an 8-inch sliding surfacing and screw cutting lathe, manufactured by Messrs. Dean Smith and Grace for the Municipal Workshops at a cost of Rs. 1,747, which was the lowest of the quotations received. The Commissioner further reported having sanctioned the purchase of apparatus and chemicals required for the Municipal Laboratory from the following firms:—Apparatus from Messrs. Baird and Tatlock at £51-16s 3d, and chemicals from Mr. E. Merck through his Bombay Agents, Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride and Company, at £44 15s. 1d. The aggregate cost including freight, &c, would come to Rs. 1,628 8-0.

TULSI WATER.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved: —"That, with reference to his memorandum dated the 5th May 1903, forwarding for the information of the Standing Committee, Dr. Cayley's report on the Bombay Water Supply for the month of April last, the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee (a) whether the rusted iron pipes and bends in the outlet tower of the Tulsi Lake and the rusted interiors of the chambers of the aircocks along the Tulsi pipe line which, as mentioned in the report, help in deteriorating the quality of the Tulsi water, are periodically cleaned. If so, when were they last cleaned and with what result; (b) whether it is possible to keep the mouth of the Tulsi outlet well open during the hot months of the year in order to aerate the water contained in it and prevent the decomposition of algæ; (c) what effect has filtration on the removal of the amount of iron contained in the Tulsi water as delivered in the Malabar Hill Reservoir without previous aeration or oxidation."

The motion was carried.

CHAWLS FOR HALALKHORES.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna it was resolved:—"That Messrs K. E. Dadachanji T. W. Cuffe S. D. Khote and N. N. Katrak be appointed additional members of the Sub Committee appointed to consider and report on the Commissioner's proposal to take on a lease for ten years for the accommodation of Municipal halalkhores, a chawl to be newly built at Valpakhady, and on the question whether it would not be desirable for the Municipality to have their own buildings for housing their halalkhores."

The committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

DEATH OF BABU HEM CHANDER BANERJEE.

REFERENCES IN THE HIGH COURT.

On Monday morning at the Calcutta High Court on their Lordships, Justices, Ghose and Pratt taking their seat on the Bench taking the Patna Group, Babu Ram Churn Mitter, the senior Government Pleader, addressing their lordships said :—

I have just been informed by Babu Umakali Mukerji that Babu Hem Chunder Banerji who for many years practised before this Hon'ble Court, and was latterly the Senior Government Pleader of this Court, died on Monday at his residence at Kidderpur. The sad event took place on Monday at about 3 o'clock in the morning, and was due to fever attended with unconsciousness. The deceased was so well known to your lordships that it is hardly necessary to say that he enjoyed the reputation of being a successful pleader of this Court for several years. He conducted his cases with great ability. He was always fair to his adversaries, and he always discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his clients. Outside this Court also he had the reputation of being a very able writer. His poems would bear comparison with the best poems of any other country, and his writings show that he was possessed of independence and deep thought. His loss will not only be mourned by the members of our profession but also by the outside public. In his retirement he was not in affluent circumstances, and considering that he was suffering from loss of sight death no doubt has been a relief to him, but the loss to the country is very great.

Mr. Justice Ghose in reply said :—need hardly say to you, Babu Ram Churn Mitter, and the other members of the High Court Bar, Appellate Side, that we have learnt the intelligence that you have just conveyed to us with very great sorrow and speaking for myself, I must say that I have been taken rather by surprise that Babu Hem Chander Bannerji should have passed off so soon. His death was, no doubt, anticipated for some time. I went to see him about three weeks ago, if I am not mistaken, and though I found him to be in a very bad condition, yet I did not think nor did his people think that his death would come off soon. You have referred to his abilities as a pleader and his good qualities as a man, and his superior qualification as a poet. Every word that has fallen from you finds an echo in my heart, and I have no doubt in the heart of my learned colleagues. He was, if I may say so, an exceptional man. He had many virtues, and the manner in which he discharged his onerous duty as a vakeel of the Court always commanded the esteem and admiration of the Judges before whom he had the honour of practising, so much so, that at one time he was talked of as being one of the future Judges of this Court. His loss, I have no doubt will be felt, not only by the members of the Bar, Appellate Side of the High Court, but by all those with whom he came in contact; and I am sure his loss will be keenly felt by the literary world. We desire to offer our sincer condolence to the family of the deceased. It is an irreparable loss to them, and I have no doubt that everyone who had the pleasure of knowing Babu Hem Chunder Bannerji will sympathise with his family.

MAHABLESHVAR NOTES.

A correspondent at Mahableshvar writes.—The weather here for the last six days has been very unseasonable. Last night and this morning there were torrents of rain all over the hills, and this has much interfered with our walks and drives. Many of the visitors were to leave the station this week; but owing to the unsafe nature of the road their departure has been postponed. The scenery all over the hills is very picturesque, and affords a pleasing spectacle to the observer. The birds have ceased to sing which is a great drawback to our enjoyment. The few waterfalls that are to be seen here have resumed their activities and affords a pleasant sight. Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit is to deliver an address on Friday, the 29th inst. at the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Petit Native General Library, under the auspices of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, when the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will preside.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE ROYAL ACCADEMY.

AN AVERAGE EXHIBITION.

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

LONDON, MAY 8.

To the question which during the next few weeks will be on almost everybody's lips, "Is it a good Academy?" an answer in the affirmative may happily be given with undoubting assurance. There is, indeed, no one work of dazzling distinction, not even once so obviously calculated to catch the popular taste as to justify a prophesy that it will be elevated into the not always desirable position, artistically speaking, of "the picture of the year," but the average, especially of technical achievement, is a good if not absolutely high once. It would be Utopian to expect that in so large a collection of pictures selected under severe stress of time from a prodigious number there should be no one which might not well have been left among the rejected, or that during the solution of the puzzling problems arising from the necessity of fitting together neatly the mosaic of pictures which covers the walls there should be no cases in which the dignity of the line and the poor consolation of the "sky" might not advantageously have been reversed; but when all due allowance has been made it may be freely acknowledged that both selecting and hanging committees have carried on their laborious tasks with care and discretion. A gratifying generalisation that may be drawn from the exhibition as a whole is that the catholicity of taste, the broadening of the academical point of view, to hope for which at one time savoured of the desperation of optimism, is an ever-growing factor in this typically representative annual display of British art. In Gallery No. I Mr. Wyllie provides us, if not with a sensation, at least with a surprise. Habituated as we are to obtain from his brush a constant succession of fresh and vivacious impressions of ocean and tideway, it is with no little astonishment that we find him diverging into at once inland and imaginative landscape, but, setting aside a tendency to force his points, to resist nothing to mystery or to the sympathetic comprehension of the spectator, the success of his allegory, "Peace Driving Away the Horrors of War," fully justifies his new departure. A second surprise is furnished by Mr. Frank Dicksee, in whose portrait of "Lady Aird" there is a freshness and facility of handling which is as welcome as it is unusual. The other noteworthy canvases in this room come more as a matter of course. We look for Upstone charm from Mr. George Westbrobe, and in "The music of pipe and book" he does not fail us; for a cultivated appreciation of the beauties of English country from Mr. Alfred Parsons and in "Rosy eve" we have it in full measure; while in the portraits of "Mrs. Ansell" by Mr. Shannon, "Lady Evelyn Cavendish" by Mr. Sargent, "A Lady" by Mr. Charles Sim, "Mrs. Montrose Cloete" by Mr. Glazebrook, and in the landscapes of Mr. Leader and Mr. David Murray we find excellent examples of their various methods. A little story of a hen and chickens, "Cluck-cluck," by Mr. William Wells, should not be overlooked."

It would be shorter, though less pleasant than to mention those pictures in Gallery No. II. which may be passed by that those worthy of attention so full lack of satisfying work. Mr. John Bacons "Romance" and no less dainty "Riding" must on no account be omitted and the originality of the arrangement in Miss Kemp Welch's Sons of the City, is agreeable. Mr. Shannon is again to the fore he wishes two portraits, a charming one of Miss Laurence-Smith and a group of Mrs. Lazarus and daughter" while two by Mr. Solomon "H. J. Levy, Esquire," and "Mrs. Benjamin Lazarus" are remarkable for their air of actuality. Mr. George Clausens "Dusk" is marred by a glare of crude colour in the background; but altogether sufficient are Mr Chadburns "Westleton Common," Mr. Thaulow's admirable "River in Normandy," Miss Corbet's "Fair Athens" In the Glow of Autumn" by Mr. Gilbert Foster, The Banks of the Loing, by Sir E. Waterlow, and An Old Pastor by Mr. Ranger; while excellent landscapes, in which figures play an important part, are Mr. Sneard's brilliant Promise of May, Mr. Frank Dean's poetical Troupe of Ladies, Dancing Fauns, Mr. Napier Hemy's spirited Youth's Mr. Pafelays sunny Bass Fishing, and Mr. La Thangue's Provencal Winter. A notable cattle piece is The Coming Day, by Mr. Arnesby Brown, a marvellous piece of realism and an exquisite scheme of colour is Mr. Swan's Cascade. Sir Edward Poynter affords us a third surprise in his vivid rendering of The Bells of St. Mark's a view of Venice from inside the loggia formerly at the top of the Campanile, which we do not remember to have seen reproduced before either by brush or camera in the large Gallery No. III. are to be found effective portraits by Messrs. Brantley, Furse, Hugh Riviere, Briton Riviere, Ralph Peacock and Lawrence Koe, and landscapes by Mr. Laird Murray, Sir E. Waterlew, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr. Hodgson Lidell, Mr. Alfred Parsons, and Mr. Shepard, and A Garden of Promise by Mr. James Morland, attracts attention by its skilful handling of a subject out of the common run. Among the figure painters Sir Edward Poynter repeats triumphantly on a larger scale the subject of the Storm Nymphs, which will be remembered as gone of the gems of last year's exhibition; Mr. Orchardson surpasses himself in his fine rendering of Mrs. Siddons in the Studio of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. Waterhouse displays a remarkable advance in colour and atmosphere in Psyche opening the Golden Box and Windflowers, the latter in especial being a quite exquisite arrangement of line and tone.

La Ganese, a singularly ugly woman in an equally ugly dress against a garish background, has presumably some recondite significance, but will scarcely allow of the study necessary to discover it. The Neo-pretaphaelite school, which follows in the footsteps of Mr. Byam Shaw, is not largely represented this year, but The Nun, by Miss Jessie Macgregor, and The Fool Hath Said in his Heart by Miss Ethelreda Gray, in Gallery, No. IV., are not unfavourable examples of it. In The Homage Giving, Westminster Abbey, Mr. Bacon has achieved an even more conspicuous victory over a still more difficult subject than in his Guildhall picture of last year, and by choosing the moment when the venerable Archbishop knelt painfully at the foot of the throne while the King bent forward with eager anxiety for the failing prelate, he has given to it a tender touch of human interest unprecedented in such ceremonial works. The decorative in landscape is well been here in the works of Mr. Lamorna Birch and Mr. Adrian Stokes, and a master piece of serial perspective is Mr. Alfred Elsh's Tintern. Mr. Robert Macgregor's Children of the Beach is treated with unusual delicacy, and though not altogether unimpeachable in colour Water Babies by Mr. Charles Sim is from a purely technical point of view, one of the best pieces of workmanship in the exhibition. The painting of nude or semi-nude youths in full sunlight has become an ingrained habit with Mr. Henry Tuke, but so long as he does so with the supreme craft shown in Noonday Rest (Gallery No. V.), no one will be found to complain. In Homeward Bound Mr. Edwin Hayes has accurately realised the broken colour of a choppy sea; and Mr. Regina Grove Schnur is interesting not only for the fact that it was the residence of the late Cecil Rhodes.

Everybody is entitled to his own opinion, but that in music—as in many other matters connected with the arts—there is a tendency on the part of most people to follow blindly the lead of some one of the few who choose to think for themselves. With regard to Wagner it is particularly the case. It has become ingrained in some minds that to fail to appreciate every note and every dramatic idea of the Bayreuth master signifies lack of culture. This is, of course, all sheer nonsense. Wagner, like other great composers or artists, was not always at the top height of genius and inspiration. He was frequently dull, and possessed most obviously an insufficient regard for perspective in constructing some of his music-dramas. The Ring cycle affords evidence, enough of this fact, and in particular is it shown in the excessive and unnecessary length o

"Die Gotterdammerung." The first half of the prelude, where the three Norns hold desultory converse about Siegfried and Wotan, is both dreary and unenlightening; besides which the whole story about the gods awaiting their doom in Walhalla is directly afterwards repeated at length by the Valkyrie who visits Brunnhilde. One must also frankly admit that, although it is the fashion to regard the closing scene in the final drama as preternaturally sublime, it always makes upon the impression that the Tetralogy fizzles out in lamentable weakness. It is a climax which is never reached either in the music or by the ridiculous tags affects which are the very reserve of impressive. This much must be said in respect to the opera regarded as a whole: and it is the function of a critic to state his opinion candidly for what it may be worth. But it does not by any means follow that there are not scenes and passages of great strength and beauty in "Die Gotterdammerung," or that the best was not made on Saturday evening of the possibilities afforded by the drama. The parting of Siegfried from Brunnhilde in the prelude; the Valkyries impassioned but vain appeal for the return of the Ring; the dramatic scene where Siegfried repudiates all knowledge of his wife; the episode of the Rhine-maidens in the third act; Siegfried's account of his adventures, during which the various motifs of the Ring dramas are marvellously reproduced in the orchestral accompaniment—these are inspired works of genius. Equally grand moments occur elsewhere in the three acts, which are pregnant with incident. But one cannot help feeling how easily the immoderate development of isolated scenes might have been condensed to the advantage of the work as a whole. Anything, however, is preferable to the mutilation of a great and elaborate composition: and one could not wish to imply for a moment that one had anything but absolute commendation for the production of the cycle at Covent Garden without a single cut.

As to Saturday's performance, it was not entirely without blemish, if the orchestra did not rise to the height of inspiration at the end, the fault lay with the whole composition and construction of what we have already characterised as an ineffective "finale". There were, however, some little hitches, connected with the management of the scenery which marred the effect in places. The curtain twice failed to come down properly, with the result that the absurd scamper of the scene-shifters, witnessed for a few moments by the audience, ruined the spell of the music. The lighting of the moon in the first scene of the third act was sadly bungled for a while; rocks wobbled about in a fashion suggestive of a landslip; and a wing of Gunther's Hall in the last scene executed a jerky kind of "pas seul" that did not enchance the solemnity of the funeral episode. These may be small matters in comparison with the titanic task of the production as a whole, but they go a long way in spoiling an artistic representation and could surely be avoided with good management. It was nobodys' fault, of course, that Brunnhilde steed upset the gravity of the spectators by nibbling at his mistress's arm during an impassioned climax, exhibited a similar taste for Hagens swarthy flesh, and nearly stepped into the river instead of on to terra firma on disembarking at Gentner's dwelling on the Rhine. The singing of Frau Bechard in the role of Brunnhilde, thoroughly earned for her the applause which she obtained at the fall of the curtain and in spite of the strain placed on her vocal organs she remained in excellent voice to the end. The chief fault one has to find with her representation of the part is the monotony of repetition in her dramatic gestures they lose in effect, as one becomes accustomed to them, through constant reiteration and lack of variety. Herr Kraus's Siegfried differed in no wise from his performance on Thursday; he sang the part admirably, but looked as much unlike the hero of the drama as could well be achieved. With the exception of the Rhinemaidens who contributed some of the best of Saturdays' music, Very little can be said of the other characters beyond the fact that they were adequate to the occasion. The role of Gutrune does not offer much scope but one must confess to having been rather disappointed, after Fraulein Zimmermann's fine performance as Sieglind in Die Walkure, at the small effect she produced in the former part on Saturday. A last word on the production of the Ring cycle in its entirety. The high average of excellence could not have been attained, and many musical direction but that of Dr. Richter. His modesty, and at the same time his commanding genius as a conductor are such that singers and orchestra will cheerfully take any pains to understand and carry out his reading.

At the Cornet Theatre on Tuesday M. Andre Messager's setting of MM. Van Lo's and Duval's Veronique was given under the direction of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate and Mr. E. G. Saunders. M. Messager himself conducted on this occasion. Veronique is a work of considerable suggestiveness, and also of considerable light accomplishment. In it M. Messager challenges, so it seem to us, a comparison between his work and that of Sullivan. We say that seriously, because we think it right that Messager's work should be taken seriously. Of the two men, we have no besitation at all in saying that, however much we admire and keenly enjoy Messager's light and vital expression, Sullivan's labour in the same path was much more definitely artistic, much more finished, much more inspired, much more musicianly, and, in every quality versatile emotion, much more satisfying. So much being said, remembering the English artist, one may add that, after that comparison, Messager stands very high upon the list of comedy-writers in music. Indeed here is a somewhat curious court of various opinions. Offenbach, whose fine and liberal work is vastly to be praised, stand at the clamour beginning of modern comic opera. Before him the immortal, the magnificent Mozart had made comedy in opera classically unapproachable. One felt that the limit had, as a matter of fact, been reached, In Die Zauberflote comedy, untainted by farce, had finished its ultimate song Rossini and the intermediarics were the mere rain-bow Baidge (to hark back upon the suggestions of Wagner), who guided the gods of music into their modern Valhalla Nevertheless Sullivan's work was practically a completion, in its own way, and had naught to do with these compositions, which are of very considerable contemporary importance. Sullivan, indeed, worked in his own way because he was a consummate artist; and Messager works in a way that combines the elder comic masters with the more modern spokesmen of that same province in a way that almost compels one to invent a mathematical formula for his final achievement. We will even attempt such a problem: Let any unknown music l quantity (squared) have perfectly well-known musical quantity (also squared) subtracted from it—and the remainder may be a score by Messager; and per icul rly, one may add the score of Veronique. For, indeed, we have in the course of this same scene the strangest mixture of the obvious and the occult. The orchestration is beautifully delicate and significantly complete. Yet there are many ballads and concerted pieces which (though it would be a matter of superfluity to name them singly, smack too decidedly of a taste for common popularity.

HANGED BY ACCIDENT.

AN ATHLETE'S DISASTROUS EXPERIMENT.

WILLIAM NEALE, a young St. Pancras blacksmith of sixteen, has died a victim to experimental gymnastics. His great ambition was to be a strong man, and only a few weeks ago he took part in a public gymnastic display. He was found hanging in the wash house at his home in Werrington-street, on Saturday, suspended by a rope from a hook in the skylight. His feet touched the ground but he was dead. The youth's father stated at the inquest that in a magazine devoted to physical culture which his son had been reading was a picture of a man going through some performance of hanging.

It was his (the father's) opinion that the lad had been trying some foolhardy experiment in imitation of that—to see probably how long he could hang. He was "always trying experiments." The rope round Neale's neck was encased in towelling, with the object apparently of preventing injury. A doctor's theory was that Neale had put the noose round his neck and then drawn up his feet from the floor. The verdict was "Death from misadventure while trying an experiment."

AT Clydach, near Swansea, a wedding party had assembled, but no groom. Some hours later, not until the wedding had been indefinitely postponed, he arrived, and explained that while he was leaving the colliery in which he worked, there was a fall of coal and he was unable to get out until the fall was cleared.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

THE Final Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops for the Season of 1902-1903 (Information generally up to 1st May) reads:—

LINSEED.

According to the latest reports the total area comes to about 17 lakhs acres or 24 per cent. below last year's area and 40 per cent. under the average. The crop suffered from rust and disease in places and is estimated to yield 13,100 tons, nearly three times that of last year, but only a little more than half the average.

Gujarat.—Area 3,100 acres in British Districts and 700 acres in Native States. Crop fairly good, and the yield is estimated at 700 tons.

Deccan.—Area 102,000 acres, 39 per cent. below last year's and 43 per cent. under the average. Native States have 5,200 acres. The decline in area is attributed to extended cultivation under kharif crops as a result of the unfavourable rabi seasons of recent years. The crop was affected by rust and disease in places owing to excessive rain in December and also suffered in places from want of sufficient moisture. Elsewhere it was fairly good and the estimated outturn comes to 9,800 tons 2 3-4 times that of last year, but 44 per cent. below the average.

Karnatak.—Area 53,600 acres, 15 per cent. below last year's and 28 per cent. under the average. Native States have about 4,900 acres. The decline in area was due to the same causes as those mentioned against the Deccan. Excessive late rains induced disease and rust in many places and reduced the outturn, which is estimated at 2,500 tons or 39 per cent. below the average.

RAPESEED.

The total area under rapeseed is returned at 158,000 acres, which is 21 per cent. in excess of last year's area, but 8 per cent below the average. The crop is estimated to yield 18,500 tons, 34 per cent. in excess of last year's crop, but 27 per cent. under the average.

Gujarat.—Area 2,100 acres in British Districts and 53,000 acres in Native States. The crop suffered slightly from frost in Baroda, elsewhere was fair. It is estimated to yield 8,000 tons or about fivefold of last year's but 28 per cent. in defect of the average.

Sind.—Area 101,000 acres in British Districts and 2,300 acres in Khairpur. The decrease in area in Larkana, Sukkur and Hyderabad is attributed to the very low inundation. In Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier the water-supply was sufficient for this crop though not for wheat, and in Karachi cultivation was extended under favourable rain. The crop is reported to be in fair condition and is estimated to yield 10,500 tons.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The Final Memorandum on the Wheat Crop for the Season of 1902-19.3 (Information generally up to 1st May) is as follows:—

The general result is a decrease of 125,000 acres or 6 per cent. in the total area sown in this Presidency and an increase of 183,000 tons or 48 per cent. in outturn.

Area in British Districts stands at 13·4 lakhs of acres or 15 per cent. below last year's acreage and 33 per cent. below the decennial average.

In Gujarat the area is almost douoled; in the Deccan it has fallen by one-third and in the Karnatak slightly decreased. In Sind, owing to a bad inundation, there is a decrease of 200,000 acres or 40 per cent.

In Native States Gujarat gives an increase of 50 per cent. or 145,000 acres.

Of the total area sown 17·5 per cent. was assisted by irrigation, 29 per cent. of the irrigated area being in Gujarat, 27 per cent. in the Deccan and 4 per cent. in the Karnatak.

COMPARATIVE CHANGES IN AREA UNDER WHEAT.

The following statement compares the area under wheat with the gross area cropped during the ten years preceding the famine and the subsequent years:—

Year.	Gross area cropped.	Percentage of area to gross area cropped.	Area under wheat.	Percentage of wheat to gross area.
Average of 10 years ending.	Acres.		Acres.	
1897-98	23,05,0000	100	2300000	8·3
1898-99	23,80,0000	83·1	1400000	6·1
1899-00	23,80,000	101·2	1900000	8·0
1900-01	27,90,000	99·7	2100000	7·8
1901-1902	25,50,0000	80·6	1100000	5·1
1902-1903	25,60,000	90·95	1400000	5·5
1903-1902	27,00,000	96·5	1600000	5·9

Season.—In Gujarat it was very good. In the Deccan and Karnatak it was somewhat damaged by heavy rain in December, and in Sind suffered from a poor inundation.

Outturn.—Of the total outturn 61 per cent. was produced in Gujarat 18 in the Deccan, and 9 in the Karnatak and 12 in Sind. Owing to the abundance of the crop in Gujarat the total outturn is only 1z per cent. below the decennial average.

Export of Wheat.—The following statement compiled from the returns of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce shows that the exports of local wheat to the Port of Bombay during the seven weeks ending 1st May last was nearly seven times greater than in 1902:—

FIGURES IN TONS.

	Province.			
	Gujarat.	Deccan.	Karnatak.	Total.
1894	2188	30155	17638	49981
1898	13443	13141	475	27060
1899	8894	19385	7440	35019
1901	998	10831	876	12705
1895	940	6414	2473	9827
1896	1027	7955	10966	19948
1897	3018	1681	116	4815
1898	2020	3970	1261	25551
1899	2874	13351	7479	26704
1900	1	408	50	459
1901	10349	228	60	10637
1902	1192	93	173	1458
1903	7979	1457	156	14292

Food supply.—Season was above the average. Monsoon was late, beginning in the second week of July. Some of the early crops were lost and had to be resown. August rain was sufficient and September rain was very good. The October rain was below the average; but in November heavy wide-spread rain was received which though it did some damage to the ripe kharif crops, was of great benefit to the young rabi crops. An unusually heavy fall in December it passed the cotton crop in the Karnatak and North Deccan and in places injured wheat and other rabi crops.

In Gujarat rice failed to a great extent, but other crops did well. In Sind there was an extraordinarily low inundation and the produce of the year has been far below the average.

Food Stocks of former Harvests.—Are reported to be still scanty.

Prices.—Prices have ruled lower than last year everywhere and in places have been below the normal.

HELLAS.

("The Greeks desire to annex Macedonia"—Daily Paper.")

Degenerate Greece, whose fathers rolled
The hosts of Asia back!
What is it in these latter days,
The men of Hellas lack?

Leonidas a trophy reared
More durable than stone;
Agesilaus bravely fought
To shake the Persian throne.

The son of Phillip trained to war
The Macedonian ranks,
And led them on to Babylon
And far Hydaspe's banks.

Now on Macedonian fields
Barbaric armies stand,
And the Hyperborean lords alone
Protect the helpless land.

The names remain; Thermopylae
Olympus, Temps Vale,
Colenus, where the poet once
Outsang the nightingale.

Olympus now is bare of trees,
Tempe no rest affords,
Thermopylae could scarcely check
The march of Thracian hordes.

Reft of his olive groves and birds
The parched Ilissus creeps
Where on the wrecked Acropolis
The soul of Hellas sleeps.

Fair dreamer! in thy long drawn sleep
No longer seek to strive;
In motionless repose alone
Hope to be kept alive.

And trust the Hyperboreans
To guard thee from thy foes;
But, ah! from such a deadly trance
What nation ever rose?

H. G. K. in the "Pioneer."

CHRISTIANITY IN TRAVANCORE.

SPEECH BY THE BRITISH RESIDENT.

THE prize distribution in St. Berchmans' High School, a Roman Catholic institution at Changanacherry, took place on 22nd May, with the Resident, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, in the chair. The Resident was welcomed by the Roma-Syrian Bishop, the Right Reverend Matthew Makil, D.D.

After the prizes had been distributed by Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Mackenzie addressed the students mostly Roman-Syrians, calling to their mind their glorious ancestry and reminding them of their opportunities and prospects in life. He said:—

In British India, at the other side of these mountains, some people take much care of their gardens. Each morning they water some ferns with fronds about the size of one's thumb and they point with pride to some sickly orchids fastened with wire to the fork of a tree. They come across the mountains into Travancore and here they see orchids on every avenue tree by the road-side and maiden-hair fern growing like a weed on every bank. So it is with Christianity. Last December when I went to Delhi one thing that struck me was that in Northern India the traveller sees no Christian natives of this country. At Delhi there is a very good Roman Catholic Church, built by the Public Works Department. Part of the church is filled by the Artillery men from the Fort, and the rest of the church is filled by European and Eurasian families, and there are no Native Christians. Near the door of the church I saw one, an ayah from Madras. People in Northern India have no idea of the existence in India of Christianity such as this is. Here is a Diocese in which the Bishop, the 270 priests, the 50 monks, the 60 nuns, the 38 seminary students, the 140,000 faithful are all natives of India without one European among them.

So also with regard to your history. At Delhi there are plenty of Hindu and Mahomedan antiquities, but the Christianity is very modern. The Protestant Church was built by Colonel James Skinner, within the memory of men still living and the Roman Catholic Cantonment was built by the D. P. W. for the troops in garrison. Here the history of your Syrian Church goes back to the early ages of the Christian era. There is an amusing anecdote that some years ago the wife of the District Judge of Calicut visited a Syrian Christian School and in the course of her visit she asked the pupils how long they had been Christians. "We have always been Christians," they replied. "Yes! of course, you, but I mean your parents, your ancestors?" "We were Christians when you were worshipping Druids," was the reply, and this story discovered that the very Syrian Christian firmly believes the ancient tradition that this Church on the Malabar Coast was founded by St. Thomas the apostle, at a date when Britain was still pagan. I see no good reason why you should not continue to believe that venerable tradition, but even if that tradition be regarded as doubtful, and if we take the date which antiquarians are willing to concede, placing the foundation of this Church four centuries later, it gives to your Church a pedigree which compels respect. Leaving the chronicles of those dim and distant centuries, we come down to modern history and there your lot has been very fortunate. After the Portuguese made the passage of the Cape of Good Hope and opened the road to Europe, you came into communion with Rome, but still maintaining your own Syrian rites. Since then you have been members of the Catholic Church, holding the whole Catholic faith and the guidance of the Holy See has preserved you from heresy or schism. But this is not all. Seven years ago your European Bishops were removed and the Holy See gave you Bishops from among your own people, Bishops to rule over this ancient Oriental Church. Bishops to govern the Catholics of the Syro-Malabar rite.

To whom much is given of him much will be required. How different is your position from the position of many Christian communities that we see in British India, recent converts with all the difficulties around them which converts feel. That stage is ancient history with you. You passed through that stage long ago, and for much more than 1,000 years you have been part of the social structure of this Travancore State. In the past you have many generations of Christian ancestors and countless traditions of Christian piety. In the present you have the Catholic faith and the untrammelled management of your own Church. In the future you have a tolerant Government and a fair field for the exercise of your religion. What more could have been done unto this vineyard? But remember that with freedom comes responsibility. If you succeed, it will be by your own efforts, if you fail the blame for that failure will lie at your own door.

That is the view which I would impress upon you boys, who have all your lives before you. You have advantages which many elsewhere must envy. This Catholic school, this Christian neighbourhood, your citizenship in a wealthy and prosperous State, which is now entering upon a career of progress and development, all these advantages give you an opportunity, and it rests with yourselves to make use of this opportunity. If you do not make use of it, blame yourselves only and do not blame your teachers. Teachers are useful to show you the way, but you your-elves must take that way. Schoolboys ought to be like a pack of hounds where the huntsman with his voice encourages by name each hound that whimpers as it picks up the scent; but you scholars are not like a herd of sheep trained to keep their eyes on the shepherd and are driven together into one pasture. The word educate means to draw out all that is original and all that is good in a scholar. It means that he is to be taught to think for himself. It does not mean that, like a parrot, he is to be taught to repeat the thoughts of other men. It does not mean that before he has even learned how to spell correctly, he is to take down dictated notes and learn them by rote to reproduce them at an examination. Boys trained under that system may perhaps pass examinations, but they are fit for nothing else. The living voice of the teacher ought to test and probe each scholar to see that he has some understanding of the subject when is before the class, and the scholar, trained to think for himself and to travel outside his text-books, ought to leave school or college equipped to take his place as a useful citizen of his country. Let this school be a model of the better system. Let this school lead the way. Let every boy in this school regard the education which he here receives only as the key unlocking the door to further knowledge in every direction and let him grasp this idea that if he is to succeed in life it will be by his own efforts. Then when you leave school and go out into the world never forget your obligations as Christians. You are proud of your pedigree and of your social position here as Syrian Christians and that pride may be a good thing. For there are two ways of regarding social position a right way and a wrong way. Some people think that things are to be made easy for them while they look on at other folk working for them, and that is the wrong way. Some people again feel that they are bound to work harder and to do things better than others do—the feeling conveyed in that grand old French motto "Noblesse oblige"—and that is the right way. Strive in every way that your community may be in the forefront of the battle. "Up-stream nacous es ton exanra." Proud of your splendid ancestry as Syrian Christians, strive that the Syrian Christians of this Coast may be the most industrious, the most learned, the most devout Christians in the world.

The proceedings were brought to a close by singing the Travancore National Anthem and God Save the King.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

MAY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinhatros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.

Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbados.

Cable New York, Haiti Intercepted.

Swazow route via Amoy interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th May 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	3	21 p m	...	16
Suez	21	2	00 p m	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 27th May 1903.

	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	50	0	2
Karachi	0	41	0	3
Madras	0	25	0	4

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

SOME FACTS ABOUT DR. BARTON'S AIRSHIP.

IT is natural, perhaps, that the possibility of any practical use being made of air-ships should appear to the average mind in something of the same light as did the possibilities of railway travelling to our great-grandfathers. Nevertheless the progress made in aerial navigation, if slow, has been sure, and it seems probable that before long we shall have something like a definite result from the years of thought and experiment that have been given to the problem. The utility of aerial navigation in warfare has been made the object of many experiments. To the importance of this the War Office officials are fully alive, and when it had been proved to them that discoveries had been made by Dr. Barton which could be of definite use in time of war, they lost no time in giving orders to Dr. Barton to construct an air-ship on the lines of his invention. A building is now being erected in the grounds at the Alexandra Palace in which the parts of the air-ship are to be put together, and this will be finished in about a fortnight. The ship, it is expected, will be ready for use by the end of June, and during July and August trials will be made under the supervision of the War Office.

The fitting together of the ship will be carried on in public as the Alexandra Palace, and the trials will be made during the exhibition held by the Aeronautical Institute and Club. When seen by a representative of the "St. James' Budget" Dr. Barton expressed himself confident that the trials would prove satisfactory. The War Office, he said, did not take the matter up until they had completely satisfied themselves upon every point. There is no doubt whatever that they will adopt the invention, for the trials can hardly prove anything but entirely successful. The ship, however, is to a certain extent experimental, and a test of the possibilities of the principle. That the road to the perfect air-ship has now been found I thoroughly believe, and I am sure that in future it will be possible to construct air-ships on the same plan of much larger dimensions, and consequently capable of carrying a greater weight, while improvements will of course be introduced after experience.

Dr. Barton explained that his air-ship consists of a cylindrical balloon large enough to support a suspended deck, while on a frame between the two are fixed moveable aeroplanes. The length of the air-ship is 180 feet and its width 50 feet. The deck is 120 feet long, and the depth from the bottom of the keel to the top of the balloon is 60 feet. Six propellers are used, each pair being driven by a separate oil engine. Ascents and descents are accomplished by the aeroplanes so that it is not necessary to adopt old methods.

Another important feature of the ship is the means by which it is kept in a horizontal position. A water tank is fitted at each end of the deck, and these are connected, so that by water being pumped automatically from one tank to the other the centre of gravity can be altered as required. The absence of the necessity for tilting the air-ship when it is desired to ascend or descend, which is a grave drawback to air-ships of the "Santos-Dumont" type, and has been the cause of many accidents, is also one of the advantages held by Dr. Barton for his invention.

For the working of the air-ship a crew of five is necessary. This will consist of an aeronaut, a steersman, and a man to look after each of the three 50 h.p. motors. Under favourable conditions a speed of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour will be possible, and it is expected that the ship will be capable of remaining in the air for forty-eight hours at a stretch. For such a purpose it will be necessary to carry petrol to the weight of 1,600 pounds, and this will be stored in small cylinder tanks arranged round the deck. In the improbable event of an emergency arising, this petrol could be used as ballast and thrown out by hand from the ship. For journeys of a shorter duration the quantity of petrol required will necessarily be less, and so a greater weight, either in passengers or cargo, can be carried. For voyages of from twenty or thirty miles it will be possible to carry six or seven persons in addition to the crew.

Since Dr. Barton's air-ship is being constructed to the order of the War Office, it is from a military point of view that the chief interest in the undertaking at present lies, and when one remembers the great use that has been made during warfare in the past of balloons of the ordinary captive type it is evident that the introduction of a steerable air-ship capable of carrying twelve men at a great rate of speed will be nothing short of epoch-making. The chief uses, Dr. Barton thinks, will be for purposes of reconnoitring, photographing fortresses, detecting ambushes, and signalling; but by reason of the capability of carrying a comparatively great weight it could also be successfully used as a means of conveying provisions to a besieged town, and of removing women and children and wounded to places of safety. In naval warfare, too, the air-ship should prove invaluable for discovering submarines and for sighting distant vessels.

It is twenty years since Dr. Barton began to experiment with airships, and the knowledge gained during those years as the outcome both of failures and successes is embodied in his latest invention. It has been exhaustively examined by many of the foremost aeronautical experts, who are confident of its complete success.

At all events, the trials which commence in July will be followed with great interest, and if they prove entirely satisfactory a great and astonishing advance will have been made in the construction of air-ship, and a new era begun in aerial navigation which must have revolutionary results.

A BIG COLLIERY DISASTER IN JAPAN.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A DISASTROUS fire is reported from Oto colliery at Oto-maru, Tagawa District, Chikuzen, resulting in 65 miners being burnt to death. It appears that the outbreak occurred at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd ultimo, some 1,380 feet from the main horizontal discharge shaft. There is no night work in the colliery, the miners commencing daily at 4 a. m. Usually about 230 miners are in the pit every day, but on the day of the fire only a few of the miners turned to, it being a doll-festival holiday. As it was, there were 179 workers in the mine, 113 males and 66 females. Shortly after 4 a. m. all the miners had entered the pit, and the overseers were about to follow, when the sound of a violent explosion was heard in the colliery, and in an instant a great stampede of the miners ensued, all excited and crying "Fire!" Immediate measures were taken to save the miners, who were warned of their danger. In about half-an-hour a huge volume of black smoke came out from the main shaft, and this indicated to the officials that the fire was of a serious nature. A body of officials and men entered the pit by the shortest way, warning and rescuing a number of the miners, but in the excitement that followed the discovery of their peril a large number lost their way, and 65 of them were suffocated. Most of these were at work to the left of the main discharge outlet, which is a ventilation shaft. In ordinary circumstances, when fire breaks out in the pit the flames are carried in the direction of other outlets by the strong draught. The miners were aware of this, and a large numbers of them rushed to the main outlet, but on this occasion, contrary to general expectation, the fire raged furiously, the flames bursting out at the main discharge outlet, and the unfortunate miners were burnt to death at about 330 feet from the entrance. Attempts were made to divert the course of the fire by men who are well acquainted with the pit, but they were unable to accomplish this on account of the fierceness of the flames and heat.

SIXTY PERSONS ENTOMBED.

The colliery authorities and Police, after a conference, at length decided to close the colliery, regarding as hopeless any attempt to rescue those who remained in the pit. The work of closing the mine was completed by 4 A.M. on the 3rd ultimo, and over 60 persons were entombed. News of the calamity spread rapidly and the families of the miners crowded to the colliery eagerly looking for father, husband, or brother, the scene at the pit mouth being one of great confusion and distress.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plagues. Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Frasers'd, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	5	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	2	9
G Mahim and Worlee	10	8	15
Worse Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and unknown	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	4	12
Total	30	24	88
Total plague deaths to date	261,329	113,318	
Same date last year	19	20	100

LORD KELVIN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

"ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN A DIRECTIVE POWER."

"CHRISTIAN Apologetics" is the subject of a course of five public lectures which began on Friday, May 1st, in the theatre of University College. The Rev. Professor Henslow opened the course, with Lord Reay in the chair, supported by Lord Kelvin, by dealing for one and a-half hours with "Present Day Rationalism: An Examination of Darwinism."

Lord Kelvin, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Henslow, offered three words on a purely personal matter—ether, atoms, electricity. Science makes every one of us feel a miracle in himself. I feel that it is not in any dead matter that we live, and move, and have our being, but in the creative and directive power which science compels us to accept not as an article of traditional faith, but as an article of belief that we cannot escape from. When they considered both living and dead matter, he believed the most modern biologists were coming once more to the acceptance of something unknown that we may call "a vital force." Well, they had an unknown object put before them in science in thinking of that object. We are all agnostics. We don't know: we only know God in His works. But we were absolutely forced by science to admit and to believe with absolute confidence in a directive power, in an influence other than chemical, dynamical electrical forces. There was nothing between absolute scientific belief in a creative power and acceptance of "a fortuitous concourse of atoms." But could there be anything more grievously absurd than to think of atoms of matter falling together, sometimes making a crystal or spring of moss, a microbe or living animal? He did not believe a thousand million years would do anything of the kind. He believed they had in science a proof of the foundation of all religion. Through the lecturer's address had run a breezy atmosphere of free thought, and he hoped none would be afraid of the name "free-thinkers." Scientific people could not but be free-thinkers. With freedom of thought he believed they were bound to come to the conclusion that science is not antagonistic to religion. On the contrary, as far as science can go in that direction, it is a help to religion.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. For Coughs, Colds.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Bronchitis.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Asthma.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Influenza.

Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.

: Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

AN ESCAPED LION.

THRILLING ADVENTURE AT A PRIVATE ZOO.

THE KEEPER'S STRATAGEM.

ON May 7, (writes a representative of "The Daily News") I visited Mr. Robert Leadbetter at his place in Buckinghamshire—Hazlemere Park—and he made me acquainted with his remarkable private menagerie. He was very kind, and so was fate. For the day yielded a thrilling incident. The great house is alive with interesting creatures. Look where you may, you will see a parrot, a canary, a dog, a cat, or other living things. On my arrival we sat together in the library, and a magnificent macaw descended from his perch and sat on Mr. Leadbetter's knee. I remarked upon the creature's fine tail, and my host observed:

"I had a row of macaws over there, but this one bit off the tails of all the others. Didn't you, you rogue?" And he raised the bird and caressed its beautiful plumage with his cheek. The large window opened upon a pretty little garden, wherein I caught glimpses of camels, yaks, bears, wolves, bvenes, and other beasts, which were striking features in a pretty picture that included fruit trees and pigeons.

"Do none of them ever escape?" I asked.

"None of the wild ones," he replied.

Ten minutes later, the passing of that question assumed in the retrospect a strange significance. I had turned from the window to give a more direct attention to Mr. Leadbetter, who was explaining that his fondness for strange pets dated from early childhood, when on a sudden I became aware that his mind had strayed from the conversation. Turning my head to see what was arresting his gaze I merely perceived that rain was falling, and that several ostlers and gardeners were gathered about a long shed on the other side of the lawn. They were looking in at windows along the front of the shed.

"Something must be the matter," said Mr. Leadbetter, and a minute later he rose from his seat and hurried from the room. Back he came running almost at once, but only to pop his head in at the door and cry: "Will you excuse me? A lion has got out"; and then he ran back along the corridor, shouting for his mackintosh. I went to the window, and presently perceived all the men leave the shed to join their master, and though there was high talk, the plate glass prevented me from hearing what was said. Five minutes later, Mr. Leadbetter returned to the room and his seat, remarking, "It is all right; they have got the lion back."

"What a shame!" was my comment. "I was hoping to see an exciting hunt."

"Were you? I wasn't. If that brute had got into the open and escaped across the park—well, I don't like to think what might have happened. Whew! that was a narrow escape."

Not till later in the day, after I had visited the shed and talked with several of the persons concerned in the adventure did I realise what had happened. After entering the cage the lion's occupant was imprisoned in his sleeping quarters at the rear, the keeper had come out, closed the door of bars, and pulled the chain that raised the shutter dividing the two compartments. Thereupon the lion—a magnificent brute nine years old—had returned to his cage, and his guardian had passed further up the corridor, to give attention to other beasts. Judge of his horror when, on hearing a noise behind him, he turned to perceive the lion shove open his door of bars and himself enter the corridor. The keeper had closed the door, but by an inexplicable and unprecedented sovereignty, he had forgotten to put on the padlock. The poor fellow's situation was appalling. At his end of the corridor there was no means of exit. Between him and the door opening on to the garden stood the lion, his huge bulk practically filling the narrow passage. The lion looked thoughtfully at the man, apparently in doubt which course to take. Finally, as it seemed, his fancy was pleased by the prospect of liberty, for he walked away down towards the open door. The keeper made the most of his opportunity. Swiftly retracing his footsteps on tip-toe, he slipped into the lion's cage, closed the door after him, and then cried, "Charlie! Charlie!" at the top of his voice. Charlie and other servants working in the proximity ran to the shed and looked in at the window. They gazed upon a bewildering reversal of the appointed order of things, for the man was shut in the lion's cage, and the lion was at liberty in the man's domain.

Subsequent developments deserve to engage the reader's close attention. A number of conditions dove-tail together so nicely, and have a mutual relationship so essential to the denouement that they suggest the fancy of a novelist rather than the facts of a journalist. The cage the lion had first to pass was that containing a puma and an Indian leopard. The next and last cage, almost facing the one door contained a great brown bear, measuring nine feet when lying at length. The smaller animals made no demonstration that arrested the attention of the runaway. But with bruin the case was otherwise. He reared up in such a paroxysm of angry rage, and pawed and growled through the bars with so great a suggestion of menace that the lion stood still. Then he seemed to reconsider his position, and—as the on-lookers suggest—to bethink him of his lioness, whom he had not lately seen; for though her cage was immediately on the right of his, they are separated by a metal partition. Certain it is that he now walked back past his own quarters without giving attention to their present human occupant, and pausing in front of his lioness so that the pair of them rubbed noses. At last the keeper had an unobstructed path to liberty, but on his leaving the cage the lion would be but a yard or two behind him; and thus would sudden flight have been attended with too much peril.

Presently the lion moved still further along the corridor, as if curious to ascertain who lived in the cage at the end. Its occupants were a full-grown tiger and tigress, who, so soon as they saw the strolling lion, lashed themselves into as great a fury as had seized the bear. And while they fully occupied the lion's attention, the man escaped, leaving the door of bars open behind him.

The next minute, apparently distressed and depressed by the noisy anger of the tigers, the lion walked slowly back, until, on finding his passage partially barred by his own door, he turned to the right and re-entered his cage. At least, three-fourth of his body had entered when once more he paused. But the keeper and another man darted up the corridor and flung their weight against the door, and so removed the remainder of the brute's anatomy. And this time the padlock was not forgotten.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

King Edward, writes a Rome correspondent, has come, and seen, and conquered with one exception—the Princess Yolanda. She the eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, had imagined that the King of England was coming especially for her benefit so her disillusionment is easily imagined when not only did he proved to be old but she was shut in the nursery and not allowed to come out without special permission. The Princess, however, decided not to endure any such injustice, but nurses were vigil

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT has just finished a novel on which he has been engaged for the past two years. It concerns the love story of Mary Queen of Scots, and is based upon recent historical lights. They regroup some incidents in the life of the Queen, and so Mr. Hewlett has an old theme with new variations. His novel will first be published as a serial in the Pall Mall Magazine, beginning next month.

Mr. Swinburne, as his recant signed article in the Quarterly showed, has an abiding interest in Dickens. He has suggested that the prefaces which Dickens contributed to the various editions of his works should be preserved in some handy form. Mr. Arthur Waugh is carrying out the suggestion in the final volume of the Biographical Edition of Dickens, which he has so admirably edited. This volume, to be issued in a few days by Messrs. Chapman, will consist of Collected Papers, with the series of prefaces added.

It appears that the best selling of Robert Buchanan's novels is his Shadow of the Sword, and following it in popularity is God and the Man. Of the first book Messrs. Chatto are shortly to issue a sixpenny edition in paper covers. The story, as Buchanan wrote, is a polemic against war, the institution which above all others is the disgrace and scourge of modern civilisation. He said that he cast The Shadow of the Sword as a crumb upon the waters. It may, he added, do some good; it cannot possibly do any harm.

Opinion will probably never become unanimous on the subject of Sir Hudson Lowe's behaviour towards Napoleon at St. Helena. Part of a book which Mr. Murray is at once issuing refers to this matter. It appeared years ago, but not with the completeness it will now have. The volume is the reminiscences of Colonel Basil Jackson, who, from personal knowledge, wrote about Waterloo and St. Helena. His gossip of the battle is interesting, and his evidence about St. Helena favours Sir Hudson Lowe. Mr. R. C. Seaton edits the book, which contains a hitherto unpublished drawing of Hougomont by Landseer.

General Baden-Powell does nothink that the South African campaign has added any new principles of strategy to the art of war. War in theory has often been written about, but practical experience is what we must rely upon. He speaks to this effect in a preface to a volume by his brother, Major Baden Powell, of the Scots Guards, which Messrs. Isbister will shortly publish. It has the title War in Practice, and is a study in some of the tactical and other lessons of the South African campaign. Major Baden-Powell was in the heart of it, and indeed set down most of these observations while on actual service. The book has plans.

Old Westminsters will be particularly interested in a book that Mr. Edward Arnold is to publish within a few days. In it Captain Markham, late of the Rifle Brigade, gives his recollections as a town boy at Westminster School between 1849 and 1855. His family have had long associations with it, and he writes racily of its life and ways. His cousin, Sir Clements Markham, compiles a glossary of Westminster School words, which should be very interesting. The book is illustrated from other-time pictures of the school and from drawings by Captain Markham and other Westminster old boys.

The next volume in the English Men of Letters Series will be Browning, whose biographer is Mr. G. K. Chesterton. We are told of the book that it represents the verdict of the younger generation on Browning, and that it is rather more of a disquisition and less of a biography than most of the series. For Messrs. Macmillan's Highways and Byways group of books Mr. E. V. Lucas has just completed a volume on Surrey. An earlier volume, however, will be one on South Wales by Mr. A. G. Bradley, who has already written of North Wales; It has been illustrated by Mr. F. L. Griggs, an artist whose pencil is pleasantly known for such work.

Lady Diana Beauclerk, on whom Mrs. Stenart Erskine is writing a book for Mr. Unwin, was the elder daughter of the second Duke of Marlborough She married Frederick Lord Bolingbroke, and afterwards Topham Beauclerk, the wit. She had always been devoted to art, but it was after her secondmarriage that she practised it industriously. She decorated rooms, illustrated books—two at least Dryden's Fables and Burger's Leonora—and drew portaits and caricatures of her friends. They included Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Burke, Fox, Gibbon and Goldsmith. She was allowed by them to have genius, and her story should make an interesting book especially with reproductions of her drawings.

As secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League Mr. G H. Putnam has prepared for private circulation a little volume of Opinions on Questions of Copyright. The purpose of it is to preserve in a codified form information bearing upon copyright. Here that is done from the American side which suggests thata like pamphelt on the English side would be very useful. Anglo-American copyright is a matter of high interest to both the countries concerned and one, as Mr. Putnam says, that needs to be continually watched. He gives a list of Bills for amending the compact which have been proposed in America during the past few years. But for his own vigorous action backed by the League some of them might have ended it.

Mr. W. F. Kirby, the well-known authority on natural history, gives a thoughtful warning in his book Butterflies and Moths of Europe, which Messrs. Cassel are about to publish. He says:—I wish to impress upon all my readere that Collecting is a means to an end and it should never be practised wantonly or as a mere amusement. It is a great pity to destroy more specimens than are actually required for study; and although many insects may become rare or may be actually exterminated by natural causes yet it is to be feared that in some cases the attacks of collectors have been responsible for the increasing rarity of various species—especially butterflies which were not uncommon in England in former years.

Concerning Fiction.—John Strange Winter is publishing a new novel this month with Messrs. White.—Mr. Fisher Unwin has a novel by Miss Florence Warden in the press. It is laid first in London and then in the Channel Islands.—Next week Messrs Chatto are publishing Mr Algernon Gissings new story Knitters in the Sun. It has what publishers call a domestic interest.—A Prefect's Uncle is a story dealing with life at a large public school which is shortly to be published by Messrs Black. The writer is Mr P G Wordehouse.—Mr Charles Hannan is writing a drama from his novel The Captain of Pekin. Its scenes lie in Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai and Pekin.—There promises to be a large output of novels in the early autumn but at present the book trade is dull even for fiction.

Bric-a-Brac.—Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's account of the Royal voyage of the Royal voyage of the Ophir is to appear in an abridged form with illustrations as a reading book for schools.—Mr Graham Balfour has revised and brought up to date his work on the educational systems of Great Britain and Ireland for a new edition which the Oxford University Press has nearly ready.—Canon Newbolt has a volume entitled The Cardinal Vitues appearing at once with Messrs Brown Langham and Co.—Mr Dent announces for the Temple Primers a history of France by Mr Arthur Hassal of Oxford. It begings with Gaul under the Romans and comes down to President Loubet.

It was mentioned at a meeting of the Greenwich Guardians that a man who had been for some time an inmate of the infirmary had died, leaving £20,000. A member said he had told the board at the time that this man was wealthy. He had left legacies to one of the doctors, and to the attendants, and he paid for his treatment.

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE has been pleading for a national theatre in a lecture at Newcastle-on-Tyne. She also thought that the State should establish a college for the training of actors, and no one should be allowed to appear in public without his diploma, any more than the lawyer or the doctor was allowed to practise law or medicine without a deploma.

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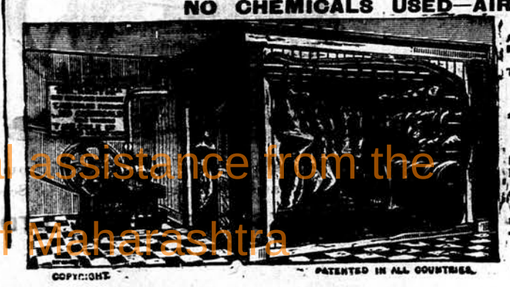

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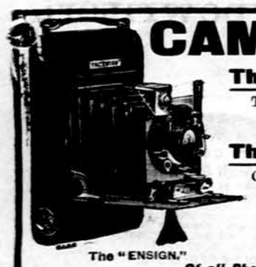

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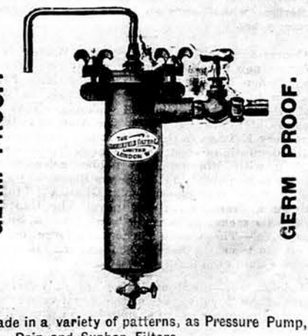

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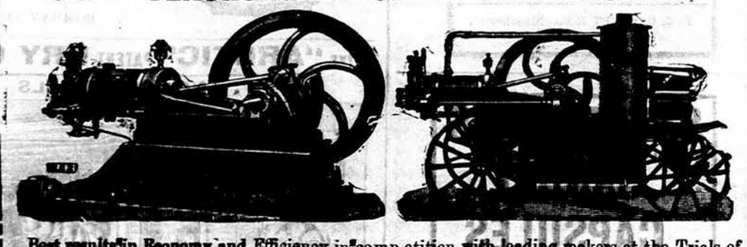

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